

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Sharon speaks
Ariel Sharon (below),
architect of peace in
Galilee or war in
Lebanon, talks to
Christopher Walker



Fashion leather
Fashion Page goes
leather-bound

Cup draw
Draw for the sixth round
of the FA Cup analysed
by Stuart Jones

Royal Reflections
Prince Philip on horses,
nuclear weapons,
progress and not putting
your foot in it

Computer challenge
Still time to enter The
Times National
Computer Challenge,
with valuable prizes. See
Computer Horizons

Climbers die in Scotland

Three climbers were killed and one was injured in Scotland yesterday. One man fell to his death on Ben Nevis; a woman died at Glen Coe and a man was blown to his death in the Cairngorms.

Dollar likely to fall sharply

The value of the dollar is likely to fall sharply this year, according to a survey by a leading government securities analyst.

Heath warning

Mr Edward Heath warned Mrs Margaret Thatcher against a policy of confrontation with the unions. He said that such a policy had become a dirty word in some quarters.

Gulf flare-up

Heavy fighting flared again in the central sector of the Gulf War Front, as Iran accused Iraq of breaking its pledge to suspend air and artillery attacks on cities.

Bugging cases

The legality of British telephone tapping is to be tested by the European Court of Human Rights, and a senior Irish politician's bugging claims are to be investigated.

Vatican pact

The new concordat between Italy and the Vatican, signed at the weekend, includes a number of concessions by the Roman Catholic Church.

Macmillan title

Mr Harold Macmillan is to take the title Earl of Stockton, after his former constituency.

Bigger fines

Maximum fines which can be imposed by magistrates are to be doubled.

Moorcroft wins

David Moorcroft, the world 5,000 metres champion, beat the entire New Zealand world cross country team in a 10 kilometres road race in Auckland.

Leader page 11

Letters: On agriculture, from Sir Richard Butler and others; and Mr D. Lorn-Phillips; political funds, from Mr W. Rodgers; Queen and Commonwealth, from Lord Blake. Leading articles: Gulf war; elections to the Supreme Soviet; the Italian Vatican concordat. Features, pages 8-10. Geoffrey Bindman argues against the greater detention powers, what ever happened to Rayner's NHS surveys? Ferdinand Mount on running a one-party state; GLC unity; Spectrum looks at a tale of two German cities; Monday Page on godparents, royal and otherwise. Technology transfer. A four-page Special Report on the need for British businesses to take up good ideas.

Obituary, page 12. General M. A. G. Osmany, Professor Hywell Murrell.

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Defence Ministry hid ship design errors, says MP

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Ministers are to be questioned by a Labour MP about what he believes to be a long history of incompetence by the Ministry of Defence staff concerned with the design of warships.

Mr Norman Godman, MP for Greenock and Port Glasgow, who is fighting to secure the future of the Scott-Lithgow shipyard, said yesterday that the yard's reputation and prospects had been damaged because senior people in government service wished to conceal errors, particularly in the design of electrical systems, for which they were themselves responsible.

Mr Godman is to table questions in Parliament to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, asking him to explain the delay to the Challenger, a highly specialized seabed operations vessel built for the Royal Navy.

It was completed on schedule in the Scott-Lithgow yard at Greenock, only to be delayed for a year because of faulty electric cables which are having to be replaced.

The yard is not responsible for the faults because the cables were supplied to the specification of the Ministry of Defence.

The extent of the problems is well known to the Scott-Lithgow management and specialist staff. They are forbidden to discuss it because the advanced design of the Challenger is secret.

They greatly resent recent criticism by ministers of the yard's performance when the Government's own failures have been gross.

Their resentment is the greater because the same defence department division was guilty of similar mistakes when faulty cables were specified in the mid-1970s for a number of Oberon-class submarines built at Greenock and other yards.

Several miles of cable had to be changed, and millions of pounds paid in compensation to the builders, after several years of delay. On that occasion also the shipyard was unjustly blamed because the Ministry, pleading national security, prevented disclosure of where the blame lay.

Mr Godman, who was elected to Parliament last June, has decided that the national interest now requires disclosure.

The Scott-Lithgow yard nationalized in 1977, is to be sold by British Shipbuilders. Mr Godman wants to ensure that potential buyers set a proper

value on the yard and on the skills of its workforce.

He said yesterday that he believed a total of 27 warships, including Oberon-class submarines supplied to Australia, Brazil and Chile, had to be recabled at a cost to the British taxpayer of more than £100m over several years.

He is to ask Mr Heseltine about the numbers, the cost and the cumulative effect on the Royal Navy's capability.

Mr Godman told *The Times* that his initial purpose had been to defend the Scott-Lithgow management and workforce from the "appalling heavy and sustained criticism from a number of sources, including ministers".

He also became concerned with the safety of naval vessels. As the son of a trawlerman, and having had two uncles lost at sea on trawlers, he wanted to the very highest level of safety of people crewing vessels of all kind.

With ship design under review since the Falklands campaign, there was a danger that past mistakes, if not exposed, would be repeated when new ships were built.

Race against time, page 2

Blockade by lorry drivers spreads across France

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The blockade of roads and railway lines, which was begun on Friday by lorry drivers protesting over delays caused by customs officials on the Franco-Italian frontier, spread across all France yesterday, causing further extensive traffic jams, clashes with police, and confusion.

Last night, the situation seemed to be getting worse, as drivers ignored a call by the leader of the biggest road haulage contractors' union to free the Chamonix Valley and threatened to set their lorries on fire if the police try to clear their barricades. Some were reported to be preparing petrol bombs in anticipation of new clashes.

Throughout the weekend, the Government continued to insist that it would not give in to the "ultimatum" from the drivers who were demanding the withdrawal of all police and army vehicles sent to clear the blockades, the reopening of the frontier with Italy, and immediate negotiations with the Government on an ever-growing list of grievances.

Mr Gaston Defferre, Minister for the Interior, said: "Even if

the road hauliers have good reason for their discontent, it is totally unacceptable that they should launch their action the day before the family holidays (school mid-term), thereby preventing all road and rail traffic."

"Such action constitutes an attack on individual liberties. It is also against the law. Those who seek to exploit the situation for political purposes against the Government should know that it will not alter our determination."

On Saturday, nearly 300 riot police using tear gas, charged the massed ranks of lorry drivers in Cluses on the main road up the Chamonix Valley to the Mont Blanc Tunnel. The drivers had been holding the town under virtual siege since Friday, totally blocking all vehicles from entering or leaving. Thousands of trapped holidaymakers had to put up in local schools and gymnasia.

Two lorry drivers were arrested in the clashes, one as he tried to attack a policeman with a meat hook.

On the main A6 motorway to

the south near Beaune, angry lorry drivers threw stones at the windshield of a bus carrying children as it tried to push its way through their blockade. In another incident near Clermont Ferrand in the Auvergne, a woman was killed as her husband, beside himself with anger at the long delays caused by the action, crashed after reversing abruptly in an attempt to get out of the jam.

Many of the thousands of lorries which have been on the road for nearly a week now waiting to cross the Alps, have been forced to dump their loads of rotting fish, vegetables, and other perishable goods by the roadside, while others have sent their livestock to local abattoirs rather than let them die of thirst and hunger.

● Talks offered: M Charles Fierman, the Transport Minister, said after an emergency Cabinet meeting that the Government was prepared to negotiate with the drivers from tomorrow (Reuters reports). He said he had contacted drivers' representatives and added that all barricades should be lifted soon.

'Third choice' gamble at GCHQ

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Union leaders are considering drawing up a third option for staff at the Government Communications Headquarters in Cheltenham to sign in competition with the forms circulated by the Government in preparation for its ban on unions there.

The idea is to give staff a chance to say that they wish to remain employed at GCHQ and retain their union membership. They are being asked by the Government to resign union membership in return for

£1,000 or to accept a transfer from the secret communications organization.

Union leaders are convinced that Whitehall claims that up to half of GCHQ staff have decided to renounce union membership are part of a "bluffing game". However, they are aware that issuing their own option form could be risky because the Government's position would be strengthened if staff ignored it.

The unions presented "re-

vised" versions of their compromise proposals to Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet, last week and they hope the Prime Minister will respond quickly to their request for a meeting.

The TUC's decision to report the Government to the International Labour Organization for alleged breaches of conventions guaranteeing freedom of association was supported last night by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

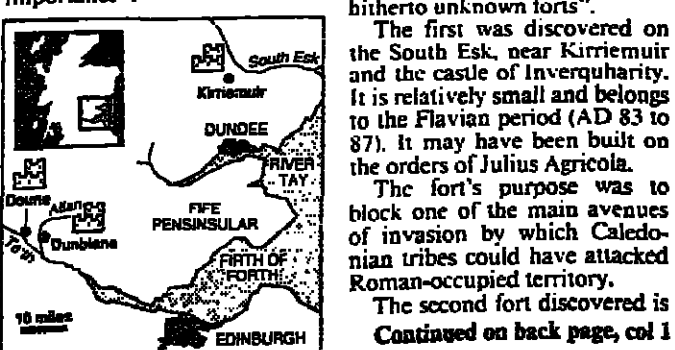
Scots drought yields up three Roman forts

The exceptionally dry summer in Scotland last year has yielded a wealth of archaeological discoveries, including three Roman forts, it is announced today.

The severity of the drought that developed in Scotland in July and lasted until late August meant that extensive parch markings began to form in certain crops and pasture.

The distinctive patterns shown in photographs from the air disclosed the location of buried monuments.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland says that last year's archaeological air survey revealed information that is "sensationally exciting and of considerable historical importance".



The first was discovered on the South Esk, near Inverkeithing and the castle of Inverkeithing. It is relatively small and belongs to the Flavian period (AD 83 to 37). It may have been built on the orders of Julius Agricola. The fort's purpose was to block one of the main avenues of invasion by which Caledonian tribes could have attacked Roman-occupied territory. The second fort discovered is

Continued on back page, col 1



Welcome guest: Mrs Thatcher with her son's girl friend, Miss Karen Fortson, leaving church yesterday, followed by Mr Denis Thatcher and his son.

Falkland force may be halved by 1986

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The British garrison in the Falkland Islands may be reduced by up to a half when the £215m airport is completed.

Although a political decision has not been taken, the indications are that it will be cut to between 2,000 and 3,000 men.

However, that assumes some progress towards resuming normal relations with Argentina, but no permanent resolution of the issue of the islands' long-term control.

Since the conflict of 1982 the British military presence, including patrolling ships has usually amounted to about 4,500 men, although rising, at present, towards 6,000 because of an influx of Royal Engineers to take advantage of the southern summer for construction.

The size and composition of the Falklands force will be influenced by the airport, which is due to be operational by April next year, and to have all facilities completed 12 months later, and by completion of a chain of radar stations.

The airport, now under construction will enable the garrison to be reduced because it can accommodate large jet aircraft, so reinforcements can be flown in faster and in greater numbers.

It appears the garrison's cost is about £200m a year. A reduced garrison, and progressive introduction of more econ-

omic maintenance, should bring the cost to under £100m a year within two years.

The nucleus of a reduced garrison would be a substantial RAF presence and a sizeable infantry contingent, possibly a battalion strong, about 600 men.

It will probably be possible to reduce four frigates or destroyers normally on station. That will be helped by the introduction of inshore patrol boats, and the expected arrival this year of the converted container ship, *Reliant*, at present off Lebanon, which carries four helicopters.

Other likely changes are:

● Much more reliable flying conditions at the new airport, about 30 miles west of Stanley Airport, will probably make it possible for air defence, at present based on Phantom supersonic jets and Harrier short-take-off jets, to be borne by Phantoms.

● The Royal Engineers are planned to be reduced by more than 1,000, from the present peak 1,200.

● The use of Hercules transport aircraft will be substantially reduced, particularly on the air-bridge between Ascension Island and the Falklands, where they will probably be replaced by TriStar wide-bodied jets, with an estimated saving of £25m a year.

Sovereignty sticking point, page 6

Texan joins Thatchers in church

Miss Karen Fortson, Mr Mark Thatcher's Texan girl friend accompanied the Prime Minister to yesterday's morning service at a small parish church near Chequers, where she was a weekend guest.

Miss Fortson, aged 24, who is the daughter of an oil businessman, was driven to the church of St Peter and Paul at Eylesborough, Buckinghamshire, with the Prime Minister.

The party later returned to Chequers for a buffet lunch with a number of the Prime Minister's "political friends". Miss Fortson was also among the guests at a lunch for Crown Prince Hiro of Japan at Chequers on Saturday, but a spokesman for the Prime Minister advised people not to read too much into the weekend.

Continued on back page, col 1

A medal for hospitality in Sarajevo

Last look at the Olympic ideal

From David Miller, Sarajevo

Sarajevo last night said farewell to the XIV Winter Olympic Games - an historic city which had put its heart and soul into a sporting tradition with a questionable future.

The only other communist Olympics, in Moscow four years ago, meticulously separated as far as possible the visitors from the inhabitants. The Yugoslavs

Olympics it is now only a matter of time. Juan Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, and a master politician, cleverly continues to say that contract professionals will not be admitted, while simultaneously conceding the steady erosion of past principles and the advance of commerce. The Bosnian people have cherished a lost cause.

In the final event of the Games yesterday, the Soviet Union predictably defeated their neighbours Czechoslovakia by two goals to none in a tough, close ice hockey final, thanks partly to brilliant goal-minding by Vladislav Tretiyak, valued by Montreal at more than half a million dollars. Earlier, the Mahre twins of America, 26-year-old Phil and Steve, had won the men's slalom gold and silver medals - Phil, the elder by four minutes, taking the gold.

In the ice-skating exhibition which introduced the closing ceremony, the last performance was given by Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, who won Great Britain's only medal. They repeated last year's "Barnum" dance.

Reports, page 20



Twins on top: Phil Mahre (right) won the gold in the slalom, with brother Steve (left) taking silver.

Israeli planes pound Damour

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

In a sudden change of sides in the Lebanese civil war, the Israelis yesterday sent their jets into action against Druze and Shia Muslim militias along the coastline south of Beirut, rocketing and strafing the ruined town of Damour and setting fire to a large timber warehouse a few hundred yards from the Mediterranean.

Israel said the building contained Palestinian guerrillas, although the only gunmen inside proved to be Lebanese militiamen fighting Christian Phalangists ensconced on the other side of the Damour River.

Two days ago, senior Lebanese Army officers were condemning Israel for refusing to allow government troops and reinforcements to land south of Damour to fight the militias.

British troops sail away

Britain's participation in the multinational force in Beirut has effectively come to an end, with the news that the Navy has taken the 100 soldiers formally based in Lebanon to Cyprus. Most of the men are still on board the Royal Fleet Auxiliary *Reliant*.

while the Druze had been boasting privately that they were on good terms with the Israelis.

Yesterday afternoon, a stream of ambulances carried wounded from the Shia Amal movement - who had thought themselves safe from Israeli air strikes - back to Beirut.

The raids came a few hours after Syria had indignantly told President Gemayel that his plan for a political settlement - which Saudi Arabia had quickly disowned on Saturday - was unacceptable. Mr Gemayel was told by President Assad to abide by the agreements at last year's Geneva reconciliation conference and abrogate Lebanon's unofficial peace treaty with Israel without preconditions.

With no other initiative in sight, Mr Gemayel is bracing himself for a last militia onslaught against his troops in the mountain village of Souk el-Gharb, but it is being said that even the soldiers there - the trusted Eighth Brigade - may be unwilling to fight. If the village falls, the militias can move down to Baabda and the presidential palace itself.

Souk el-Gharb was bombarded throughout Saturday increased along the front line between the two halves of Beirut.

The Italian contingent of the defunct multinational force began its withdrawal through the port area of the city in the morning, and one soldier was wounded by snipers when the convoy of white-painted lorries came under fire.

Continued on back page, col 1

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Tighter curbs sought on 'unjust' fringe benefits

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Fringe benefits of a job are an inefficient and inequitable way of rewarding people and should be brought under tighter control, according to a report from the Low Pay Unit.

The report, based on research financed by the Leverhulme Trust, argues that while fringe benefits are of great importance to those already well paid, they are of little value to most manual workers, especially the low paid.

They are economically inefficient and wasteful, a poor form of work incentive, and by encouraging people to stay with the same employer they are a barrier to labour mobility, the unit says.

Fringe benefits can represent a substantial sum on top of basic salary. A typical director earning £25,000 a year now expects fringe benefits on top worth another £12,500, the report says.

The most important fringe benefits are said to be longer paid holidays, occupational pensions, subsidized housing and private use of a company car. Others include private medical cover, life insurance, cheap mortgages and subsidized meals.

The report adds that the most generous fringe benefits many low-paid manual workers are likely to receive is use of the firm's canteen.

It argues that fringe benefits mask the true extent of income inequalities between rich and poor, and reduce the ability of the tax system to reduce the gap.

Quoting Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, who when Chancellor of the Exchequer, described fringe benefits as "an inefficient and often wasteful way of rewarding effort - and unjust", the report argues that all tax advantages on private "perks" should be removed.

Everyone should be entitled to at least four weeks paid holiday and a good state pension should be available to all, the report says. In sickness all workers should receive normal basic pay, or, when on state sickness payment a minimum of two-thirds of national average earnings.

Unequal Fringes (Low Pay Unit, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG, £1).

Private hospital put into receivership

By Our Social Services Correspondent

An acrimonious dispute has broken out over the London Diagnostic and Imaging Centre, one of the private medical sector's high technology flagships, in which Private Patients Plan has a large stake.

PPP, the second largest health insurer, has put in a receiver at the centre, which specializes in out-patient treatment and X-ray and ultrasound diagnosis. It is now for sale.

The decision produced writes from Dr David Wardle, a cancer specialist and former chairman of the BMA's hospital junior staff committee, who pioneered the centre and owns two-thirds of its shares.

He has accused PPP of forcing an impossible financial structure on the project, which has treated 15,000 patients since opening in 1980, and of then not backing it as promised.

Despite losses of £400,000, Dr Wardle says that the centre was on target to make a £15,000 profit this year, and that despite denials, PPP is trying to take it over.

Mr John Phillips, PPP's chairman, says it put in a receiver to protect PPP's security.

It owns a third of the shares and has nearly £700,000 invested.

Dr Wardle blames PPP's decision, taken against his advice, to spend more than £600,000 refurbishing 109 Harley Street to house the centre. Afterwards it was valued at £350,000. The money was put in as a loan and the centre has paid PPP interest at 3 per cent above base rate.

A former partner at the centre, Dr Paul Pevsner, resigned, saying the "venture was doomed to failure because of PPP."

PPP had offered to take over the liabilities in return for Dr Wardle's shares, with the chance for him to buy back in later.

Dr Wardle says that would have meant him losing everything he had put in. He offered to buy PPP out, but instead the receiver was put in.

Doctors at the 350-bed Prince Charles Hospital at Merthyr Tydfil are to be questioned by the police over allegations that NHS facilities have been used for private practice without appropriate fees being paid.

Waterloo Cup date changed to foil protests

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

Britain's main hare-coursing event has been brought forward in an attempt to foil thousands of campaigners against the hunt.

The Waterloo Cup, a three-day hunt, which was to have begun on March 7, will start today at Lydiat and Alcar, Merseyside.

The switch of dates has caught hunt saboteurs off guard but Mr David Gallander, one of their organizers, believes there will be more than 400 demonstrators at today's hunt, which is on land owned by Lord Leverhulme.

Thatcher second in children's 'least liked' poll

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is the person teenagers least want to be like, 50 children aged 15 say in a study of the views of 820 of them, published as a book this week.

The 50 children formed the second biggest group to express their views. The biggest group - 115 children - classified "snobs and bigheads" as their least-favoured people.

Third in the list of people the children least wanted to be like was Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, who drew 13 mentions.

I Like to Say What I Think, by Cyril Simmons and Winnie Wads, (Kogan Page, £6.95).



Amanda Brown with pony Pincchio.

A picture of health

When the Princess of Wales visits the Royal Marsden Hospital in Sutton, Surrey, tomorrow she will see photographs of a teenage girl on the walls of every leukaemia ward.

Amanda Brown, aged 17, of Highfield Road, Sutton, was stricken by leukaemia 18 months ago and spent three months in the hospital, some of the time on a life support machine and kidney machine.

Since then she seems to have made a remarkable recovery and her photograph is intended to give encouragement to other leukaemia sufferers.

After Amanda came out of hospital she passed four O levels and is now studying for two A levels. She does a Saturday job in a sweetshop, rides her pony every day and wants to become a veterinary assistant.

Amanda said: "I've been given a second chance to live, and I hope my example gives other people the same chance. I tell them they have got to think positively to fight the illness."



Mr Martin Bridle with his puppets at his home in Southampton (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

Punch and Judy at the National

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Martin Bridle, one of Britain's last professional Punch and Judy men, will make the transition from Broadstairs beach to the National Theatre on April 28 when he appears as part of a London puppet theatre festival.

The prospect of playing in the National's foyer does not worry Mr Bridle, aged 30, from Southampton, whose wife, Sue, collects from the crowds around his one-man show. "The first time we ever worked we went to Margate beach and there was a skinhead invasion. After that, nothing worries you."

A professional for six years, he came to the notice of the festival organizers when he took his Punch and Judy act to Hungary and Yugoslavia. He and his wife work a seven-day week during the summer, and pay a fee to the council for the right to use the beach.

"There's a bit of a boom in amateur Punch and Judy at the moment," he said. A lot of magicians and children's entertainers offer it as an extra. But the number of us who live on the money we collect on the beach is probably half a dozen now."

His original act was based on his childhood memories of a Punch and Judy man in Weymouth. But over the years he has added a few modern refinements: John McEnroe and Boy George have joined in the traditional marital spats of the original couple, and a few jokes for the adults have been added.

Mr Bridle makes his own

booths and puppets and is planning an adult show and schools bookings for the winter. He also hopes to return to eastern Europe where, he says, the tale of Punch and Judy crosses all language barriers.

"It goes down brilliantly everywhere. All the state puppet companies there have well in excess of twenty members. When they see a show run by just one man it is a revelation to them."

His show at the National is one of a series of free puppet events in the foyer during April, including an appearance by Jean-Paul Hubert, a French puppeteer who carries an entire cast of characters and a stage on his body for an irreverent version of the myths of ancient Greece.

Ramblers urge reprieve for Settle rail line

By Tony Samstag

The 40,000-strong Ramblers' Association has urged British Rail to abandon plans for closing the scenic Settle to Carlisle line through the Yorkshire Dales National Park and instead to encourage its development "as one of the most important tourist attractions in the North of England".

Mr Alan Mattingly, national secretary of the association, said on Saturday the promotion of tourism as a means of reviving upland areas had been successfully done elsewhere in Europe.

British Rail issued a closure notice for the line last November. A public hearing on the closure is expected this autumn.

Magistrates' maximum fines to be doubled

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A doubling of the maximum fines which magistrates can impose will be announced today by Mr Leon Britten, the Home Secretary.

The increases, which will mean, for example, a new maximum fine for speeding of £400, are to bring the penalties in line with the rise in the cost of living in the past seven years.

Magistrates deal with 98 per cent of all criminal cases and the new maximum penalties will cover offences ranging from minor motoring cases to more serious crimes such as theft and violence.

The highest fine that magistrates in England and Wales can impose for most offences is now £1,000 and that will be doubled. The Home Secretary will also double the maximum fine of £10,000 that magistrates can impose in certain exceptional cases such as offences involving breaches in the law on sex shops.

Top penalties at present range from £1,000 for failing to stop after an accident or for drunken driving to £200 for driving without lights or £50 for not wearing a seatbelt.

Mr Geoffrey Norman, secretary of the Magistrates' Association, said yesterday that the new levels would not necessarily mean a doubling of the fines imposed. There had been strong opposition from magistrates when fines were previously increased at a time of high unemployment and each bench had discretion to fix fines according to the facts of the case and its particular circumstances.

"But obviously the maximum penalty is fixed according to what is appropriate for the most serious offence in that category and magistrates would have to take the penalty relation to the new not the old levels", Mr Norman said.

Fines were last put up in 1977 under the Criminal Law Act.

Haydn mass found in farmer's music album

By Our Arts Correspondent

An incomplete Haydn mass, unheard of since 1829, is to be auctioned at Christie's on March 28 after turning up in an old music album belonging to a Northern Ireland farmer.

The work, *Missa Sancta bonae mixtae mass* (the good is mixed with the bad), is valued at between £20,000 and £25,000, and has been described by one Haydn scholar as the most important find since the discovery of the composer's "Cello Concerto in C" in Prague more than twenty years ago.

The mass is written in faded brown ink in Haydn's own hand on paper from the estate of his patron and dates from 1768. There is no record of the work being completed or performed, and its survival did not become public until 1955 when it was mentioned during the publication of the diaries of the English publisher Vincent Novello.

According to Novello's diaries, he bought the manuscript in Vienna in 1829. It was never issued, but Novello sold it to an Irish clergyman who was a forebear of Mr John McClintock, a farmer in Co Antrim, who has offered it for sale.

Mr McClintock had no idea that the Haydn mass was among the collection of papers which he sent to Christie's for valuation.

The mass was found in an old music album which has belonged to Mr McClintock's late mother. She had inherited it from a relative of the Irish Clergyman, William Chichester, later the first Baron O'Neill of Cu Antrim, who bought it from Novello.

Professor H. C. Robbins Landon, professor in the music department of University College, Cardiff, and a leading authority on Haydn, said that the find was of great significance to Haydn's scholarship, particularly in relation to the composer's crucial years from 1768 to 1772.

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Under these surveys, the EEO will pay substantial grants to non-domestic energy users who employ consultants to carry out surveys intended to help improve their energy efficiency.

These grants will be available for three kinds of advice.

For Short Surveys, which may identify areas for saving through simple modifications in procedures, grants covering 50% of the consultancy fee up to a maximum of £250 can be obtained.

For Extended Surveys, normally covering all aspects of energy use on the site surveyed, a grant of 50% of costs up to a maximum of £10,000 is available.

And for Combined Heating and Power Feasibility Studies, designed to assess the possibility of generating power yourself or in partnership with neighbouring companies, the grant is again 50% up to a maximum of £10,000.

Further information on the new grants is available from the Energy Efficiency Office. Cutting out the coupon will be the next step towards cutting your energy costs.

This new scheme has replaced the old Energy Survey Scheme. Companies who have already commissioned one-day surveys under the old Energy Survey Scheme must submit their grant applications by 29th February 1984.

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ENERGY EFFICIENCY OFFICE

Britain faces phone-tapping condemnation by European court

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The legality of telephone tapping in Britain will be challenged in a test case before the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

In a hearing with important implications for the telecommunications Bill now going through Parliament, the Government will be accused of tapping the telephone of a Surrey antique dealer in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The case has been referred to the court by the European Commission of Human Rights, which itself has already found against the Government, and the court is expected to uphold that finding in yet another embarrassing judgment against the Government.

By eleven votes with one abstention the commission found there had been a breach of the rights of Mr James Malone, of Dorking, when the police tapped his telephone in the course of investigating suspected offences.

At present the law is vague on tapping. The Post Office Engineering Union is sponsoring a new clause to the telecommunications Bill to bring tapping clearly within the framework of domestic law.

Mr Malone unsuccessfully tried to sue the Metropolitan Police in the High Court in 1979 for tapping his telephone. Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice-Chancellor of the Chancery Division of the High Court, held that the police had not broken the law but said the case "cries out" for legislation.

Mr Malone says that from 1971 he was kept under police surveillance, his correspondence intercepted and his telephone tapped. In 1977 he was charged with offences concerning dishonest handling of stolen goods and after two trials was acquitted in 1979.

During his first trial the prosecution admitted that one telephone conversation had been tapped.

Mr Malone alleges a breach of articles 8 and 13 of the European convention, which deal with an individual's right to privacy in his family, home and correspondence.

Sir Robert ruled that English courts had no power to give effect to the protections laid down in the European convention, but said that the Government was obliged to secure those rights and freedoms for its citizens.

The National Council for Civil Liberties is also urging an amendment to the telecommunications Bill to give the Home Secretary clear criteria on which to authorize telephone taps. It says the best safeguard would be for tapping to be authorized by a judge. The present warrant procedure is not sufficiently clear or accountable, it says.

Dublin bugging inquiry

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, has ordered a full report on a telephone-tapping scandal which has surfaced in Dublin.

Mr Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of Northern Ireland's mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party, said yesterday that a house in which he stayed was bugged.

Mr Mallon said a hidden microphone and transmitter were found in a friend's house in the Howth area of Dublin when he stayed there while attending meetings of the new Ireland forum.

The forum was launched last year by the Dublin government to seek ways of settling the Irish problem and moving towards reunification.

Dr FitzGerald said yesterday that after a complaint by Mr Mallon a post office engineer found a wire leading beneath a carpet to a point outside the house. There was nothing attached to the wire.

Mr Mallon said: "The microphone and transmitter had already been handed by my friend to the police who carried out questioning at the house."

Police sources said the wife of the house owner told them the wiring was installed by three men operating from what she took to be a post office van.

A Dublin Government spokesman denied speculation that a secret police unit was involved in the bugging. But one source close to Dr FitzGerald said it was believed to have been the work either of the police or of the IRA.

BA tightens up rulings for pilots

British Airways pilots have been issued with stricter operating rules after an unsuccessful attempt to "bump start" a Boeing 747 jumbo jet with 352 passengers on board.

The aircraft taxied at almost 140 mph down the runway at New Delhi airport with the captain hoping that the wind would turn over and start one of the four engines - but it failed.

When the engine failed to start severe braking resulted in the jet's tyres deflating because of over-heating and the flight was abandoned.

"At no time were the passengers in any way at risk," a British Airways spokesman said yesterday of the incident which happened last September.

Flight crews have been issued with instructions that any variation from "normal operating procedures" must be authorized at a high level.

The crew on the flight to Dubai were unable to get the fourth engine going because the starter was seized up.

Criticism of dead doctor 'justified'

Although a libel action cannot be based on criticism of a dead person, there can be circumstances in which it is unethical to publish material damaging the reputation of the dead, the Press Council says in an adjudication released yesterday.

Extracts from a book published in *The Mail on Sunday* constituted a most serious attack on the reputation of Dr John Bodkin Adams, but there was on over-riding public interest which justified the publication, the council said.

The council rejected a complaint by solicitors acting for his executors that the newspaper improperly published an article alleging the late Dr Adams, of Trinity Trees, Eastbourne, murdered elderly women patients.

A complaint that a *Sunday Express* headline about a CND march in London, "Chaos at march as 17 are held," was misleading was upheld.

Defence study centre in battle for survival

By Peter Hennessy

MPs, including Mr Denis Healey, shadow Foreign Secretary, and Mr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, are rallying to the cause of the Centre for Defence Studies at Aberdeen University, the leading supplier of independent analysis on the British defence budget, which is suffering its own budgetary crisis.

The Ford Foundation, which helped the centre start up in 1976 and gave it a five-year grant of \$225,000 (£151,000) in 1978, declined to renew its financial support late last year.

"The centre is now diminished to its irreducible core of Mr David Greenwood, its director, Dr Clive Archer, the deputy director, and Mrs Margaret McRobb, its secretary, who are funded by Aberdeen University. They are about to launch an appeal to British and European foundations to enable them to return to their former strength next year.

In a letter of support, Mr Healey describes the centre as "an invaluable source of objective information about defence in recent years." Dr Owen said: "It would be tragic if the work of the centre was to be curtailed. We are desperately short of informed economic analysis of the British defence budget."

Support has also been forthcoming from Conservative



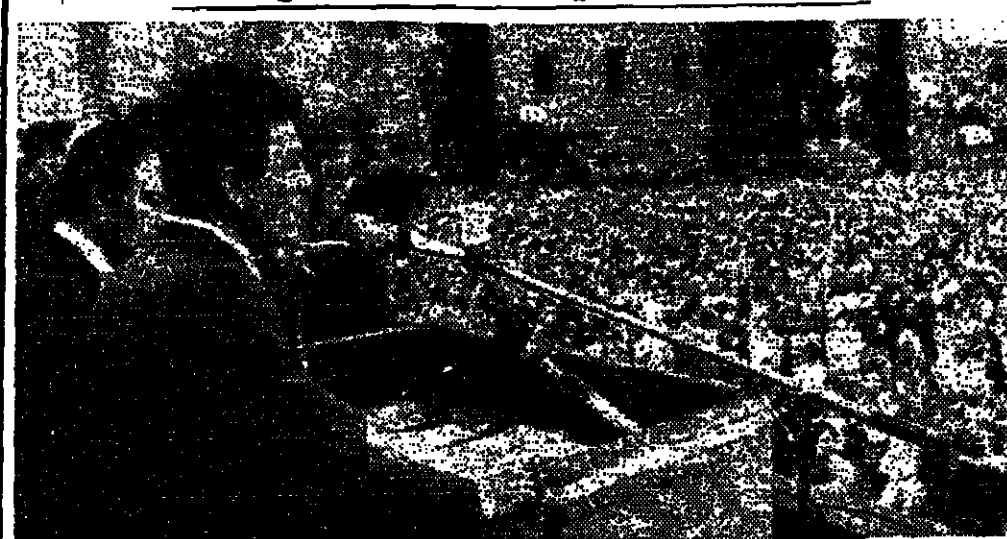
Mr Greenwood: Determined not to be written off

ministers, even though the Aberdeen estimate of the cost of the Trident deterrent (£10bn at 1982 prices against the Ministry of Defence's £7.5bn at 1981 prices) has caused the Thatcher administration some embarrassment.

Mr Greenwood said there was no question of its Trident estimate influencing Ford's decision. The foundation had always made it clear that it was in the business of providing "academic venture capital" and expected its beneficiaries to stand on their own feet.

"In 1984 we will run on three cylinders," he added. "The scale and scope of our work will be curtailed and the frequency of our contribution to the debate will be diminished. But do not write us off. We are not going out of business."

Rising star of a European movement



Crest of the wave: Signor Berlinguer addressing a crowd in Turin in 1976.

Success story without a climax

Coinced as a word in 1975 by the *Italo-Yugoslav Journalist* *Frane Barbieri*, "Eurocommunism" enjoyed an extraordinary vogue for two or three years. By late 1976 it was accepted as a label by the largest Communist parties in Western Europe, those in Italy, France and Spain. Yet today the word is seldom heard and the major parties which canvassed it find themselves outmanoeuvred by Socialist parties now in government. In the first of four articles, *Edward Mortimer* and *Peter Nichols* examine the fate of Italy's Eurocommunists.

As generally understood, "Eurocommunism" meant a communism respectful of democracy and independent of Moscow. That proposition certainly held interest in the Seventies for the electorate in Mediterranean countries where capitalism had been late developing and the tradition of a radical response to it was strong.

The trouble was, perhaps, that it appeared to many people a contradiction in terms. If communism meant anything it meant the dictatorship of the proletariat, exercised through a tightly disciplined party following the Soviet model and accepting Soviet leadership. It was for that that communists had left the old socialist parties after the First World War and joined the Comintern. If dictatorship and the Moscow line are admitted to be wrong, why bother to vote communist? The same mixture is offered by a socialist party with no Stalinist past to explain away looks rather more credible.

The Italian Communist Party (PCI) was the untested leader of the Eurocommunist movement while it existed. Eurocommunism developed from the "polycentric" position staked out by Palmiro Togliatti in the 1950s. The Italian Party led the way both in publicly criticizing Soviet policy and in accepting the rules of democratic politics, not only in relation to other Italian parties but also in allowing free and public debate within its own ranks.

Also, with 34 per cent of the vote in 1976, it was the largest and most successful communist party in the West. It seemed likely sooner or later to overtake the ruling Christian Democrats (DC) and to impose on them its "historic compromise" power-sharing formula.

That did not happen. The peak of PCI influence was reached in 1978 with the party's official admission to the

Fresh page in Rome's history

From Peter Nichols, Rome

An exchange of formal visits between the Pope and President Pertini is expected after Italy and the Holy See finally signed the new Concordat.

Cliven the close friendship between Pope and President, their meetings will be warm, and both sides will underline the historic significance of the pact, as the Pope did yesterday at the midday blessing in St Peter's Square.

The signing of the agreement on Saturday marked the only substantial revision of relations between Italy and the Vatican since Mussolini concluded the first concordat 55 years ago, which established the Vatican's international status.

On the Italian side this time, the signatory was Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister. Cardinal Casaroli, the Secretary of State, represented the church. Some of the most delicate problems have still to be settled before the Concordat comes before Parliament for ratification. Italy's leading cartoonist, Giorgio Forattini, yesterday depicted the Pope in a morning suit of the type Mussolini wore, while a Signor Craxi was drawn in a papal cassock.

The church has conceded a lot and some Italian missions feel they should have been more thoroughly consulted before the final draft was agreed.

Roman Catholics are no longer recognized as the religion of the Italian state and religious education in state schools is no longer obligatory.

Rome has lost its proud title of a sacred city, although few Romans will have woken yesterday to notice much difference.

On Saturday, at Villa Madama, the two sides announced the members of the commission to deal with outstanding problems.

Leading article, page 11



Church and state: Cardinal Casaroli and Signor Craxi signing the concordat.

Princess pays visit to upcountry Gambia

From Susan MacDonald, Banjul, The Gambia

Princess Anne, continuing her visit to The Gambia, spent yesterday morning, stopping at several villages for a chat with the community health nurses and attracting crowds of gaily dressed locals wherever she went.

At Georgetown, she crossed the river and continued her tour, visiting a leper camp and talking to patients and staff. She will return today to Banjul, stopping at more villages.

Princess Anne leaves tonight for Upper Volta for a two-day visit. From the capital, Ouagadougou, she will fly to Gorom Gorom to inspect Save the Children work. The fund has been active in Upper Volta for 10 years.

Balkan nuclear talks fail

By Mario Modiano, Athens

Experts from five Balkan countries, who met here to consider a Greek initiative in favour of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, failed to reach agreement other than leaving it to their governments to decide whether the effort was worth following up.

The Greek hosts, drawing some consolation from the fact that for the first time Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia, had added a political dimension to their periodic contacts on economic and technical topics, described the

Iowa gets down to political grassroots

From Nicholas Ashford, Clear Creek, Iowa

At eight o'clock this evening about 20 farmers and their wives will troop into the living room of Cyril and Jean Lengeling's handsome, white clapboard house to cast their votes in the Iowa precinct caucuses - the first test of voter sentiment in the 1984 presidential election campaign.

It will be an informal and friendly occasion, as one would expect in a rural community where everyone knows his neighbours. Mrs Lengeling will serve coffee and biscuits, and this will be followed by routine local Democratic Party business.

Then, at the stroke of 8.30 pm, the fun begins. Those present will be asked to form themselves into groups to show which of the eight Democratic presidential candidates they prefer. Supporters of Mr Walter Mondale will gather in one corner, fans of Mr John Glenn in another, backers of Mr Alan Cranston will stand by the fireplace and so on.

At this point the horse-trading begins. To qualify, a candidate must get 15 per cent of any caucus vote. This means that at least four of the eight hopefuls will almost certainly be disqualified immediately at the Lengeling's caucus. Supporters of the other four will then argue, cajole and plead for the uncommitted or the undecided to join their camps.



Mr Cranston: Facing crucial test tonight

take part are not even representative of the state as a whole.

Yet the way they vote tonight will be not only crucial to the test for the eight Democratic hopefuls but it also help to decide who will occupy the White House next January.

The state's three million inhabitants are tied heavily to agriculture. There are few towns of any size, little industry and virtually no defence contractors. Trade unions are weak and blacks are statistically almost non-existent.

Iowans tend to be well-educated but they are also elderly. They have one of the

Security takes priority in Botha peace mission to Mozambique

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A high-powered South African delegation, led by Mr P. W. Botha, the Foreign Minister, will meet Mozambique Government officials today in Maputo to seek agreement on a range of security and economic issues.

The visit is the latest move in a complex diplomatic chess game played on a board which covers almost a dozen capitals and three continents. The ultimate objective is peace in southern Africa and independence for Namibia.

Today's meeting comes only days after the successful tripartite talks in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, between Angola, South Africa and the United States at which a joint Luanda-Pretoria commission was created to monitor a ceasefire along the Namibia-Angola border.

The commission will supervise the completion of the withdrawal of South African forces from southern Angola, begun on January 31, and also see to it that neither the 25,000 to 30,000 Cuban troops in Angola, nor the Swapo guerrillas based there will move into the vacated areas.

In Maputo, Mr Botha, accompanied by General Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, and senior Foreign Ministry, defence and intelligence officials, will again be looking primarily at security matters, regarded in Pretoria as "a decisive element in the initiative to improve the relationship" between South Africa and Mozambique.

The essential ingredients of the hoped-for deal are that Mozambique will curb support for the military activities of the outlawed African National Congress while South Africa will cease aiding the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), whose guerrillas have plagued the Frelimo Government since independence from Portugal in 1975.

President Machel still insists on the right to give political, diplomatic and moral support to the ANC, but is apparently ready to crack down more firmly on the use of Mozambique as an infiltration route into South Africa and base for the planning of sabotage attacks.

Last May, the South African Air Force bombed and strafed houses and buildings in Maputo, which Pretoria claimed were being used by the ANC. The raid came a few days after a car bomb exploded in a Pretoria street, killing 19 people and injuring more than 200. The ANC claimed responsibility, and the South Africans maintained the attack had been planned in Maputo.

Today's talks will also review the progress of the working groups, which met on January 16 in Maputo to look at ways of promoting tourism and restoring some economic and commercial links, which have been eroded since Mozambique's independence.

Pretoria can help by increasing its use of Maputo harbour and offering more jobs for

Mozambique workers in South African mines. Mozambique's shortage of foreign exchange is a big obstacle to expanded trade links, but South Africa is in a position to offer extended credit.

Before independence, about 600,000 Rhodesian and South African tourists were drawn each year to Mozambique by the easy-going lifestyle and splendid beaches of Lourenço Marques, or LM, as Maputo was then called. Now tourism is virtually non-existent and facilities are sadly run down. But the potential as a foreign exchange earner remains considerable.

Separate talks are being conducted between South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal on the running of the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme on the Zambezi in northern Mozambique, which feeds electricity into the South African grid.

The supply from Cahora Bassa, built during the last years of Portuguese colonial rule, has been unreliable since 1980, and ceased altogether in October of last year because of sabotage of the transmission lines by MNR guerrillas.

When operating properly, it generates about 1,400 megawatts of capacity, or 9 per cent of the maximum demand of the South African grid, for which Pretoria pays £25m to £30m a year. As things stand, however, it will be a long time before the costs of the project, for which Portugal is still financially responsible, will be amortized.

Nicaraguans cynical about US envoy

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

The appointment of Mr Harry Shlaudeman to succeed Mr Richard Stone as the US special envoy in Central America has been greeted in Nicaragua with profound cynicism.

The official newspaper *Barriadas* said Mr Stone was being replaced by "a man from the CIA", a "good team player" who would probably consider the destabilization of the Sandinista Government as essential.

The paper drew attention to the fact that Mr Shlaudeman was deputy head of the US mission in Chile in 1973, when the left-wing government of President Salvador Allende was overthrown. It said a subsequent Senate investigation had linked him with the dissemination of CIA funds to Chilean opposition groups.

Under a front-page headline saying "Stone's successor codirected coup", the pro-government daily *El Nuevo Diario* described Mr Shlaudeman as a key figure in Allende's downfall.

The opposition daily *La Prensa* outlined the 57-year-old envoy's long career in Latin American missions without mentioning his four years in Chile.

Last year Mr Shlaudeman was recalled from Argentina, where he was ambassador during the Falklands War, to become executive director of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America headed by Dr Henry Kissinger.

At that time the Nicaraguan Government greeted Dr Kissinger's appointment with the accusation that he had masterminded the Allende coup while Secretary of State under President Nixon.

The leader of the Nicaraguan junta, Senior Daniel Ortega, said



Mr Shlaudeman: Accused of plotting Allende's downfall.

Mr Stone's resignation showed a lack of coherence, seriousness and responsibility in US policy towards Central America.

He said that even while Mr Stone had been in the job, US policy had manifested inconsistent lines of action and an absence of any unity of position.

Western observers in Managua said Mr Stone's role in the region lost much of its relevance once President Reagan brought Dr Kissinger into the policy-making process.

US officials said Mr Shlaudeman had been completely unaware in advance that he was to be appointed to assist Dr Kissinger on the commission.

He takes over as roving ambassador in Central America at a time of intensive speculation in the region about American intentions. The Comoros, countries of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama recently asked Mr Stone for a concrete demonstration that Washington's support for the peace process was genuine.

Pledge on one-party system by Mugabe

Harare (Renter) - Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party will introduce one-party rule regardless of constitutional restrictions, if the majority want it, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has said.

"Legal scholars might express themselves variously on this subject, but if my party wins the next elections, having put the question (of a one-party state) to the electorate, it cannot allow constitutional rigidity to foil the will of our nation," he said at a Zimbabwe Law Society dinner on Friday.

"Surely we cannot call a constitution that invalidates the political will of the majority a morally valid law."

Zimbabwe's first elections after independence from Britain in 1980 are due next year. Under the present constitution, the 100-member parliament must unanimously approve fundamental changes in the government system, such as a change to one-party rule.

Mr Mugabe's party has 57 seats. Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu has 20, the UANC of the detained former prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, controls three, and the rest are held by whites under special constitutional clauses.

Hijack deaths

Addis Ababa (AP) - At least 26 people were killed when a hijacked, detonated a grenade on a military aircraft when it tried to land at Debre Zeit Air Force base, diplomatic sources said.



IT COPIES ON...

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MINOLTA

Britain refuses to leave sovereignty loophole in any Falklands agenda

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Argentina's apparent readiness to talk to Britain about the Falkland Islands, while shelving the crucial question of sovereignty, is being greeted with quiet satisfaction in Whitehall.

But the Government seems determined to drive a hard bargain, and any demand from Buenos Aires that Britain remove the 150-mile exclusion zone round the islands could prove a big obstacle.

President Raul Alfonsín now seems ready to discuss a range of issues which Britain would like to settle, such as resumption of commercial relations, a more satisfactory settlement over Argentine war graves on the Falklands, cultural and scientific exchanges, and restoration of direct air links between London and Buenos Aires.

British ministers are still adamant that discussions should not begin with an open agenda, which would allow either side to raise any issue, including sovereignty.

The Argentines, conscious of the need to placate their own hard-line military in Buenos Aires, think it reasonable to expect Britain to make a parallel concession by removing

the protection zone which offends Argentine amour propre. But Britain is understood to be in no hurry to offer any such concession.

The subjects Britain wants to discuss are likely to benefit Argentina as much as Britain, if not more so. Moreover, Britain is said to be making a concession by agreeing to talks without demanding that Argentina should officially declare an end to hostilities. Argentine commercial vessels may already enter the protection zone of the Falklands.

Britain will come under pressure to pursue negotiations constructively even if this means sacrificing its diplomatic position on such issues.

It is not thought likely that Argentina would attempt a further military operation against the Falklands, so the exclusion zone might now be considered an expensive luxury or a bargaining point to be negotiated away for a suitable return.

The Foreign Office remained silent yesterday after a terse acknowledgement on Friday that the Argentine reply to Britain's proposals had arrived

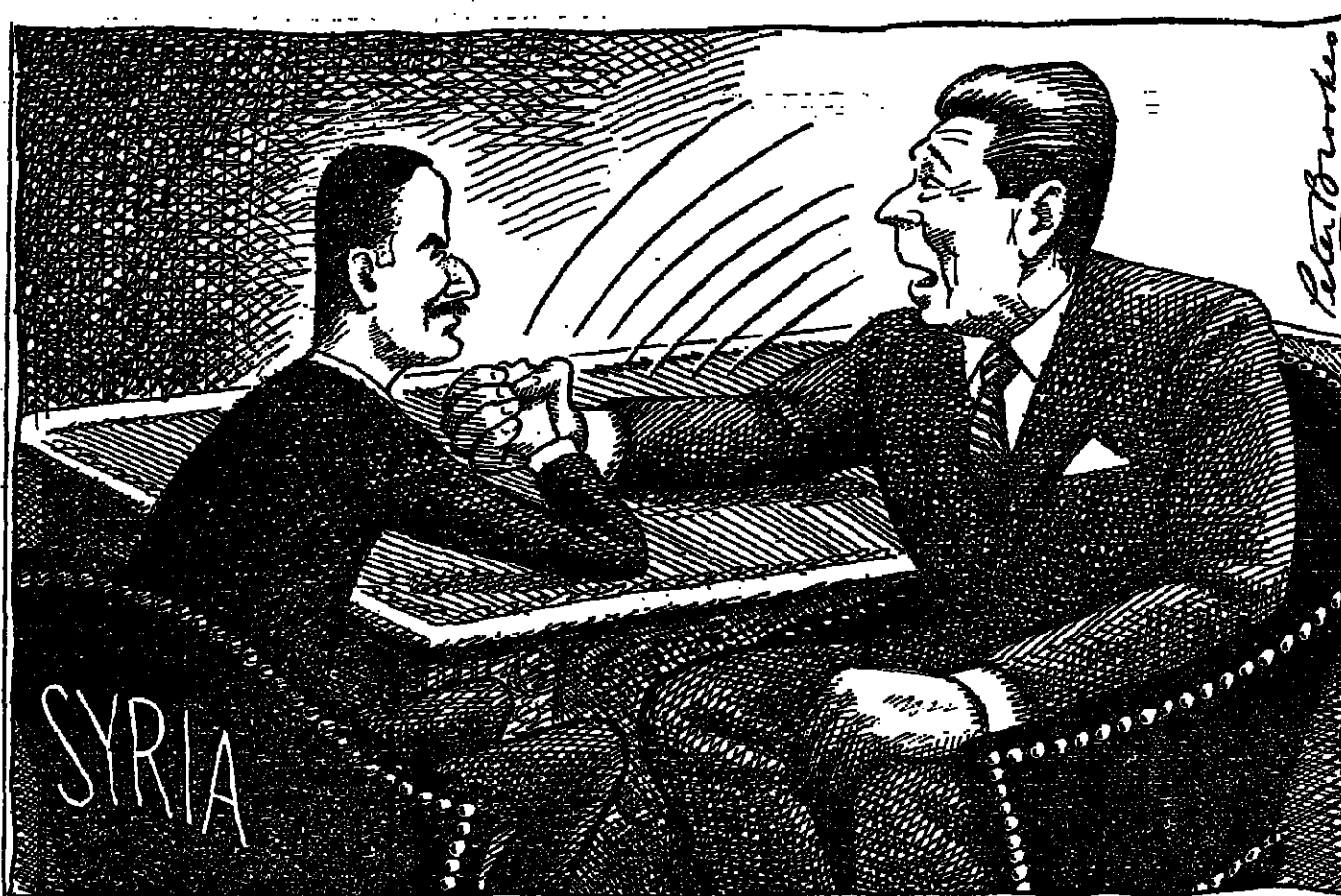
and was being carefully considered.

There was no comment on a report that talks would begin in a neutral capital. Until now Whitehall has insisted on secret communications through Switzerland and Brazil, despite the tortuous route.

● **BUENOS AIRES:** Mrs Thatcher's "Fortress Falklands" policy and the sovereignty issue are the principal sticking points in Argentine efforts to renew talks with Britain over the Falklands (Douglas Tweedale writes).

The Argentine Government has not released any details of its reply last Thursday to a seven-point proposal by the Foreign Office to normalize the practical aspects of relations between the two countries, but statements from top government officials have made clear what the Argentines want from any negotiations.

In an interview published yesterday in the leading daily *Clarín*, Señor Dante Caputo, the Foreign Minister, strongly reiterated the Argentine position that it will not renounce its claims to sovereignty over the Falklands as a precondition to starting talks.



Middle East arm wrestling

'Shelling' of Abadan puts truce in peril

Bahrain (Reuters) - A partial truce in the Gulf war appeared in jeopardy yesterday as Iran accused Iraq of shelling the southern port of Abadan, breaking its pledge to halt attacks on Iranian towns.

On Saturday Iran said it would stop retaliatory air and missile strikes against Iraqi towns, but would hit back if Iraq resumed attacks on civilian areas.

Iraq announced a one-week suspension of its air and missile strikes against Iranian towns last Monday and appeared earlier yesterday to have extended the halt as the two countries prepared to receive a United Nations mission.

But Iran's Ahvaz radio said Iraq had since Saturday night been shelling Abadan, once a leading oil centre, but now largely devastated by more than three years of bombardment.

The radio, based 80 miles from Abadan, also said Iraqi planes had approached Abadan and nearby Kharranah, but were driven off by Iranian fire.

An Iraqi military spokesman, responding to the Iranian ceasefire announcement, earlier called for international observers to guarantee the halt to attacks on civilian targets.

Iraq began the series of tit-for-tat air raids and shelling with a missile strike eight days ago on the Iranian city of Dezful, but it suspended the attacks two days later in response to appeals by a Paris-based Iranian opposition leader.

Iraq said 93 people had been killed and 260 wounded in Iranian air raids and artillery bombardments between February 14 and 18. Iran reported more than 100 dead and 400 wounded in Iraq attacks.

Both sides have agreed to accept the UN mission to inspect damage in civilian areas, but Iran dashed any hopes of a mediation attempt by saying it would not hold political talks with the group.

There was no fresh word from either side on fighting in the central sector of the battlefield, which appeared to have died down on Saturday after two days of bitter engagements.

● **ANKARA:** Iran and Iraq have secretly exchanged two diplomats taken prisoner during the war, sources said yesterday (AFP reports).

The Iranian, Mr Hassan Ciragan, and the Iraqi, Mr Saif Aldin Salah, had been serving in consulates in the war zone when they were seized.

Leading article, page 11

Four die as Hindus fight Sikhs

Delhi (AP) - At least four people were killed and eight seriously wounded in a riot between Hindus and Sikhs in northern India, when Hindus and Sikhs clashed in Panipat. Hindu mobs looted and burnt down five stores owned by Sikhs.

The violence came a day after Sikh militants, demanding greater political and religious autonomy in neighbouring Punjab state, announced that they would resume talks on their demands with a senior government official.

US-Hanoi talks

Bangkok (Reuters) - A five-member US delegation led by the Assistant Defence Secretary, Mr Richard Armitage, left for Hanoi for talks with Vietnamese officials on 2,490 US servicemen listed as missing in action during the Vietnam war.

Natal cyclone

Johannesburg (Reuters) - Cyclone Imbo has killed at least four people and caused extensive damage to property in Natal, where at least 50 people were killed two weeks ago by Cyclone Domoina.

Victim freed

Rome (AP) - Signor Carlo de Feo, a Naples industrialist kidnapped a year ago, was released yesterday soon after the Pope made an appeal on his behalf. Police said an unspecified ransom was paid.

Sudan rescue

Khartoum (Reuters) - Sudan announced that its armed forces had rescued all but 16 passengers missing after a seaborne guerrilla attack on a steamer and a convoy of six barges with 800 people on board on the Upper Nile a week ago.

Train derailed

Bayonne (Reuters) - The overnight Paris-Madrid express was derailed at 60 mph near here on Saturday, and police said it was sabotage. None of the estimated 250 passengers was hurt.

Arab backlash

Houston (AFP) - A former employee of the US oil company, Aramco, Mr Robert Taggart, is suing the firm for \$60m (£42m) after a Saudi Arabian court sentenced him to 200 lashes and two years imprisonment for distilling his own whisky. His lawyer said Aramco gave its staff in Saudi Arabia instructions and ingredients for making their own alcohol.

Timor clashes

Jakarta (AFP) - More than 100 Indonesian soldiers in East Timor have been killed in the past six months in battles with pro-independence Fretilin guerrillas, according to diplomatic sources. Indonesian operations involving more than 10,000 troops are likely to continue at least until the end of April.

Iceland manhunt

Reykjavik (Reuters) - Police cordoned off a large area of Reykjavik in a hunt for a gunman who carried out the first armed robbery in Iceland's history when he fled with 2m crowns (about £48,500) taken from two messengers about to deposit it in the National Bank of Iceland.

Polar base

Tokyo (AP) - Japan is planning to open its third research base in Antarctica. The National Institute of Polar Research has a budget of 3.34 billion yen (£30m) this year.

Tomato extract

Stockholm - A dentist in Karlskrona found a sprouting tomato seed embedded in the gum of a 60-year-old male patient. He cut it out and transplanted it to a plant pot, but the seedling was damaged and died.

Concern at crime rise on island

From Graham Bound Port Stanley

The authorities in the Falkland Islands are concerned about a potentially serious increase in crime and violent behaviour, which they attribute to the sudden influx of contract workers for projects such as the new airport at Mount Pleasant.

Three British labourers have recently appeared before the magistrate in Port Stanley on charges of theft, and it had become clear to Chief Supt William Richards, of the Stanley police, that some of the building site labourers have long criminal records.

Under the building consortium's own police and judiciary system, which copes with small crime, some 30 men have already been dismissed and sent home to Britain. The number of bar room brawls in Stanley has increased.

Marcos critic flies out after court victory

Manila (Reuters) - The Philippines opposition leader, Mr Salvador Laurel, who spent Friday night in jail after a pistol was found in his luggage, yesterday flew to the United States and said he would ask leaders there to stop supporting President Marcos.

Mr Laurel's last stop is San Francisco and he will also visit New York, Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles. His departure was delayed after he was arrested at Manila Airport and charged with illegal possession of a firearm.

Sotheby's Valuations in the Midlands and North of England

In response to the demand from clients living outside London for advice and valuations of their property, the following Sotheby's experts from London will be visiting the Midlands and North of England from Monday 27th February to Friday 16th March.

18th & 19th Century Furniture	Graham Child
	Christopher Payne
	Timothy Wonnacott
	John Harvey
Clocks, Watches and Barometers	John Vaughan
Sculpture & Decorative Works of Art	Robert Bowman
Islamic Art, Rugs and Textiles	Jack Frances
Art Nouveau & Art Deco	Nicola Redway
Arts & Crafts, Art Pottery & Studio Ceramics	Jane Taylor

They will be able to visit you at home, by appointment, to give free advice regarding sale at auction. They will also be pleased to arrange written valuations for insurance and probate for which there is a small charge.

Date	Countries to be visited
27th February	Warwickshire & the West Midlands
28th February	Staffordshire & Derbyshire
29th February	Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Wirral & Merseyside
1st March	Lancashire
2nd March	Cumbria & Northumberland
12th-13th March	Durham, Cleveland, Tyne & Wear
14th March	Yorkshire

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Aeroflot told to crack down on corruption

Moscow (Reuters) - The Soviet airline Aeroflot has been told to put it house in order after a series of cases involving corruption, theft and fraud among managers and staff.

The Aviation Ministry's chief political officer, Mr N A Bulanov, gave details of the cases in its monthly journal. He deplored the lack of discipline in the airline and urged managers to crack down on illicit practices.

Salvador death squads investigated by FBI

From John Carlin, San Salvador

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are expected in El Salvador this week to assist a 12-man local team to investigate the country's notorious death squads.

The Reuters news agency learn through military contacts on Friday that FBI agents would be providing "technical assistance" to an investigative team which is expected to be headed by aides to the Defence Minister and the chief of the armed forces staff.

Two FBI agents who were reported to have arrived in El Salvador last Monday, and have now returned to the US are said to have come to help to prepare the ground for an extensive investigation.

The last time American officials are known to have brought technology to bear on a criminal investigation here, they discovered that the man from whom El Salvador's Treasury police had extracted a confession for the murder of an American military adviser in May was innocent.

Another helicopter crashed on Wednesday, so the number of operational helicopters is now only eight.

Helicopters are crucial to the government forces in providing air fire support, beside getting their troops quickly to positions where the guerrillas operate.

Helicopter crash kills 28

From San Salvador

Two American-made military helicopters collided yesterday killing 28 soldiers on board, the Salvador Defence Ministry reported. The helicopters were operating in the province of San Miguel, focal point of operations against left-wing guerrillas.

Another helicopter crashed on Wednesday, so the number of operational helicopters is now only eight.

Helicopters are crucial to the government forces in providing air fire support, beside getting their troops quickly to positions where the guerrillas operate.

Reagan denies Arafat link

From Christopher Thomas Washington

President Reagan last night denied his Administration was involved in secret discussions through an intermediary, with Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader.

The denial was issued through Mr Robert McFarlane, the President's National Security Advisor, during a television interview. "I do not know anything about it. Neither does the President," he said, "it is an enigma to me. I intend to find out."

According to the *New York Times* yesterday, the nine-month talks were aimed at persuading Palestinian leaders to accept the American offer of recognition in return for PLO acceptance of Israel's right to exist.

The talks were reportedly broken off by the PLO in June, 1982, after the Israelis invaded Lebanon. The intermediary was named as Mr John Mroz, a specialist in Middle East and Soviet affairs, who heads a New York-based foundation.

Mr McFarlane said the United States would try to persuade Jordan, Egypt and Israel to fashion a self-governing authority which could "improve the lot of the Palestinians in the West Bank".

He suggested that Palestinian interests could be represented by Arab states - a reference to America's hopes that King Hussein of Jordan will receive a mandate to speak on behalf of the PLO. "We think there can



Mr Arafat: PLO stopped talking after invasion.

be a better future for the Palestinians, and a negotiated transitional government on the West Bank is the way to do it," Mr McFarlane said.

There is not much optimism, however, that Jordan and Israel will have direct talks. Mr McFarlane conceded that King Hussein had given no such indication when he met Mr Reagan last week.

Mr Moshe Arens, the Israeli Defence Minister, said in a TV satellite interview from Jerusalem last night that the Israeli Army would remain in southern Lebanon. "The PLO is coming back in force into Lebanon," he said. "By our estimates, there are thousands of PLO terrorists in west Beirut. Some are fighting with the Druze in the

northern part of the Chouf Mountains."

He repeated Israel's opposition to President Reagan's 1982 peace plan. Israel would not give up all the territory won after the six-day war. It would not accept that its borders should "run along municipal boundaries of major Israeli cities, and would not agree to a corridor between Israel and the sea."

Mr Arens said Syria's ambitions were unlimited. If they won in Lebanon, they would turn south towards Jordan and Israel. "Right now, the future for a single, independent, sovereign Lebanon does not look rosy."

Mr McFarlane said the unimpressive performance of the Lebanese Army in recent actions had been a reflection less on the military than the "political overlay which governs the cohesion of the Army." The army had not held together, but that did not mean it could not do so if the country could unite politically.

He conceded that it may have been naive to believe Syria's public commitment to leave Lebanon. "That statement of policy was a matter of some standing in the Arab community," he said. "They simply reneged."

Mr McFarlane has always been a staunch supporter of keeping American troops in Beirut. He was adamant yesterday that the US would not be dictated to on the deployment of the Sixth Fleet.

Jordanian embassy burnt down

Amman (Reuters) - The Jordanian Cabinet was called into session yesterday to discuss the destruction by fire on Saturday of Jordan's embassy in Tripoli. The Government here has blamed the Libyan authorities.

The Foreign Ministry said paid agents of the Gaddafi regime had stormed and razed the embassy. The ambassador, Mr Sami al-Shaylah, and his staff, who were inside at the time, escaping only with difficulty.

Libya's official Jana news agency said demonstrators had burnt a Jordanian flag in front of the embassy in protest at talks in Washington last week between King Hussein, President Reagan and President Mubarak of Egypt.

It made no mention of the embassy being burnt down, but Western diplomats confirmed it had been gutted.

Jordanian officials declined to add to the Foreign Ministry statement, which described the attack as a "premeditated criminal act".

Chernenko aided by Politburo rivalries

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Konstantin Chernenko emerged as Soviet party leader because the Politburo opted for caution, and because not all of the Politburo's "younger generation" backed 52-year-old Mikhail Gorbachev.

This conclusion is put forward by diplomats who have studied the Central Committee plenum which brought Mr Chernenko to power a week ago.

Sources said Mr Gorbachev had been Mr Andropov's own choice for leader, and the obvious candidate to develop the tentative reforms begun in Mr Andropov's 15-month rule.

But the Politburo session on February 10 and the Central Committee session three days later had shown that an incumbent leader cannot force the party to accept his chosen heir.

At the Central Committee on February 13 Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the 78-year-old Prime Minister, proposed Mr Chernenko for the post of General Secretary. Mr Gorbachev made a closing speech which called for unit while avoiding praise of Mr Chernenko. It was not reported in the press.

Sources said the "old guard" included Mr Geidar

Aliyev, aged 60, the former KGB and party chief in Azerbaijan. Mr Aliyev was close to both Mr Andropov and Mr Brezhnev. Another "neutral" was Mr Vitaly Vorotnikov, aged 57, the Russian Federation Prime Minister, who is an Andropov protégé but is anxious to succeed Mr Tikhonov as Soviet Prime Minister.

It is thought that Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the 75-year-old Defence Minister, favoured Mr Gorbachev, but agreed to back the older man when it became clear he had a working majority.

Mr Chernenko also benefited from the simmering resentments of middle-level party bureaucrats many of whom suffered setbacks in Mr Andropov's purge. Mr Andropov used the KGB (secret police) and militia (police) in his campaign, and they remain under the control of close Andropov associates - General Viktor Chebrikov and General Vitaly Fedorchuk.

Sources said some younger Politburo members had stood aside at the critical moment instead of supporting Mr Gorbachev, whom they see as much as a rival as a potential leader.

They included Mr Geidar

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THE ARTS

Television Inward freedom

"I intend to commit suicide without the knowledge or aid of any other person", wrote Arthur Koestler almost a year ago, preferring to step off then rather than succumb further to Parkinson's disease. In the event, his wife Cynthia knew and chose to go with him. We do not know whether she was also sustained by the oceanic sense that had sustained Koestler in difficult moments and which, he wrote, supported him then. In last night's *Everyman* on BBC1 - *Hours by the Window*, a *Portrait of Koestler* - she got no more than a mention for this supreme comradely act.

The feeling of omission was, in the circumstances, understandable. Her husband's understated intellectual strivings (always looking for something), said David Astor, "and something pretty major") took some encompassing in a mere 45 minutes. The writer and presenter Brian Inglis, a hero-worshiper who could still observe his subject to be "intolerant, bloody-minded and ratty" on occasion, confining himself to Koestler's scientific, philosophical and political theories, had enough to handle and he handled it well.

Mr Astor was one of several witnesses to the restlessness of Koestler's mind. Melvyn Laski, Harold Harris, his publisher and literary executor, Abraham Abadi, and Dr Bernard Dixon were the others.

Koestler, a Hungarian Jew and mathematical prodigy, seemed destined for science but life and that intellectual agonising diverted him first into journalism. Hitler was largely responsible for his early communist commitment. It was in Spain, an "ear-witness" to the execution of his comrades, that he first experienced the oceanic sense. As he gazed through the cell window, he found, in recalling scientific formulae to occupy his mind, that he could escape inwards to freedom.

His solitary confinement contributed a vital experience to his powerfully deflationary novel *Darkness at Noon*, which Communists have found difficult, and many impossible, to live with since. He became a hammer of Communism. It was an inevitable development. Koestler rejected dogmas; saw truth threatened by over-concretization. In 1953, he renounced political campaigning and turned again to science and philosophy.

He turned on behaviourism, orthodox Darwinian evolution, simple materialism in physics, logical positivism in philosophy. Dr Dixon acknowledged Koestler's value as an intellectual burr, and thought him a "catalyst of a new era in science". It was plain last night that, though Koestler himself may have realized "those timid hopes of a de-personalized after-life" of which he wrote before killing himself, he left a few burrs behind.

Tom Keating on Keating, Channel 4's tribute to the man who died just over a week ago and whose series they start tomorrow, was an excellent little programme. "You are asking me to describe myself and that is impossible", he told his interviewer, but there was enough to be deduced, from his description of poverty and his obsession with painting, to give a picture of a great non-joiner and an faker extraordinary.

Dennis Hackett

The Valkyrie New Theatre, Cardiff/ Radio 3

While Richard Armstrong is enjoying a busman's holiday at Covent Garden the second instalment in the Welsh National Opera Ring is in the hands of a substitute conductor. But, since that substitute is Reginald Goodall, it is hard to be too disappointed and plainly the audience at Saturday's opening performance did not feel cheated at all. Heads craned forward to catch a glimpse of the conductor with rather more eagerness than they craned to observe the stage action. Unfortunately, that was all too understandable.

The glories of Mr Goodall's Wagner conducting remain as they were: a grasp of the long phrase, a symphonic judgment of climax, a conviction that everything in the score is there for a purpose, a revelatory capacity to avoid the

banal, to let the brass skirmishes in the first act prelude speak for themselves. For instance, while guiding the ear to the more challenging line taken by the strings.

Meanwhile, Göran Järvefelt's production, which started with an unexceptional *Rhinegold* last autumn, has become distinctly ill.

We have moved on a Bayreuth generation from industrial architecture à la Chéreau to Hall-style romanticism, up to a point. There is a real snow machine in the first act (you can hear it), and second takes place among real mountains and glaciers on the painted backdrop. Mr Järvefelt shows the same unerring eye for truth in his treatment of character and situation. Siegmund is heroic. Hunding is awful. Wotan gets pretty cross with Brünnhilde, but in a way they make it up in the end.

All one can do is concentrate on Mr Goodall's majestic but by no means slow stride through the score while praying that the singers are not

too much hampered by the production and costumes.

Anne Evans as Brünnhilde is particularly hard hit by the latter, and it is one measure of the vitality of her performance that she can make one quickly forget she looks like St Joan with a platinum blonde wig and miner's helmet. This is a beautifully sung Brünnhilde: the incisive edge to Miss Evans's voice never hardens into metal but instead becomes a versatile instrument of human expression. She can be awesomely solemn without being pompous, and greatly touching in her dealings with Siegmund, lovingly accompanied by Mr Goodall.

Kathryn Harries's Siegmund is also excellent, being sung with keen feeling and generosity of tone. Fine accents that she is, though Miss Harries seems to be realizing Mr Järvefelt's conceptions all too well, which lands her with a speed of reaction about ten times faster than the music's.

Warren Ellsworth as Siegmund would appear to be safer from

interference, since he contributes a portrait of proud, athletic youth not greatly dissimilar from his Parsifal for this company last year. His singing is a bit stronger - his double summons to his father was mightily sustained - but he still gives an impression of great natural gifts over which his command is hazardous.

Phillip Joll provides us with a fine Wotan in the making. His soft focus is an interesting departure from more usual expressions of attempted authority, but it does expose him to being drowned by the orchestra occasionally, and it does need more explanation in the production. However, the emotional range of his singing is not in doubt, nor his care for the words of Andrew Porter's translation.

Roderick Earle both acts and sings well this slimy, ignoble Hunding, and Patricia Payne manages to make something of a Fricka done up to look like a Victorian lady dressed for travelling. But one waits for the next episode considerably more willingly.

Paul Griffiths



Anne Evans: solemn without pomposity

The controversial H. K. Gruber is back in Britain, beginning an Arts Council tour with the London Sinfonietta on Wednesday. Fiona Maddocks reports

Merry musical monsters

"Anyone who has the courage to travel the routes Nali has must be taken seriously. After all, no one judges Walton on the basis of *Faust* alone - yet it is Koestler's scientific, philosophical and political theories, had enough to handle and he handled it well.

Thus Simon Rattle reflects on the curious triumph of H. K. "Nali" Gruber's pan-demonium for harp and orchestra - a setting of gruesome children's rhymes, which Rattle brought to recognition when he conducted the first performance in Liverpool in 1978. Since then it has enjoyed the rare luxury, for a modern piece, of more than 30 performances in a dozen different countries, returning to Britain this week with its composer as soloist for a tour with the London Sinfonietta under Oliver Knussen.

Supported though he is by musicians of Rattle's and Knussen's calibre, Gruber - composer, singer and double bass player - still baffles the critics. What can a self-respecting critic say about *Frankenstein!*, a hotchpotch cabaret of vampires and Test Tube Ladies, which employs hoeseeping to swell the wind section? Or of a composer who insists on being his own "chansonniere", using thick Viennese English and preposterous demoniacal gesture, and who in conversation calmly praises Stravinsky and Frank Zappa in the same breath? After the premiere of his orchestral piece *Charivari* last year, one distinguished critic gave up and called Gruber's work "beneath contempt".

Rattle deplores such myopia. "Gruber's harmonic structure is as complex as any Brahms symphony. Even using children's toys he manages to create a completely new orchestral sound. And he's one of the few composers today who can unite totally different idioms without embarrassment or artifice - just as Schubert used folksongs. Yet he's also an irresistible entertainer, one of the funniest people to have around."

At the age of 41, being a performer remains vital to



Gruber: travelling courageous routes

Gruber. He sang in the Vienna Boys' Choir and, after studying composition at the Hochschule für Musik in Vienna, has spent the past 20 years as an orchestral player. As he explains, using an image as eclectic as his music: "Composers shouldn't live in glass towers and blow raspberries. They should plunge into society." That view is shared by the Viennese composers, little known here, with whom he is associated. They aim to free music of the elitism which grew out of Schoenberg and the postwar avant garde and might almost be said to form a third Viennese school, except that Gruber detests "schools". Instead, he admires those composers he believes to be honest to themselves, especially Satie, and in Britain today Holway and Knussen.

Like them, he has struggled towards his own version of tonality - with alien elements - after a brief affair with serialism in the 1960s. He regards most modern music as mere notes and systems, the fault not of Schoenberg - "who was just trying to teach harmony, not 12-note clusters" - but of what he calls the music scientists who fail to see that tonality is still full of possibilities. Boulez's brain is working well, Gruber agrees, but he has forgotten how to communicate.

Many may regard composition as a game invented by the composer; for Gruber the game is pointless if the rules are not clear. "When I'm playing the double bass I watch listeners' faces. I can see when the composer is playing tricks on them. Tricks are unfair. If they like to hear an E major chord I say let them - and don't make a joke out of it."

His music, he says, has no specific message. Borrowing an idea from Weill, he describes a shadow lurking behind every outward musical mask. Thus the polkas and tangos of *Frankenstein!* veil haunting undertones which are the main purpose of the piece. To achieve this second layer requires painstaking effort, sitting at the piano constructing precise timings, while never letting go of the naivety, he believes crucial to any artist.

As Simon Rattle points out, we have heard little of Gruber's other music except the lyrical, Berg-inspired *Violin Concerto*, which Rattle has conducted - "a ravishing theme and variations with the tune at the end". What he knows of Gruber he believes to be outstanding.

Gruber himself, with his chaotic garb and booming voice, claims to be a shy man, surprised at the stir his music has caused. He intends to remain a composer-performer, but finds it increasingly difficult as the commissions flood in. "I'll probably be in a glass tower after all when I'm 95, lonely and toothless, just composing." He guffaws loudly, making such a prospect seem unlikely.

Frankenstein! receives eight performances in Britain as part of an Arts Council Contemporary Music Network tour, being given by the London Sinfonietta, conductor Oliver Knussen, soloist H. K. Gruber. The programme includes music by Carter, Holway and Bizet. The tour runs from Wednesday until March 2, with a performance at the Bloomsbury Theatre, London, this Thursday. It will be broadcast live on Radio 3 from Sheffield on February 28.

Alban Berg Quartet Pebble Mill/Radio 3

Among all the neglected monuments of postwar music, Boulez's *Le Livre pour quatuor* must be the loneliest and least visited. It was composed in 1948-49, but had to wait until the mid-1950s before any quartet dared venture on any of it, and until 1962 before the whole published collection had been played.

A few years after that Boulez withdrew the score and began to recompose it for string orchestra, but that version only got as far as the first of the six large sections. Now he has decided to make the original version available again, and the Alban Berg Quartet have been among the first to take up its colossal challenge.

On Friday they brought the first section to one of the fine recitals that happen regularly at the BBC's Birmingham studios, and, if they did not display here the majestic confidence that shone from their Mozart and Schubert performances, they opened a vastness of beauty, intelligence and violence barely suggested by the old recordings.

YMSO/Blair Barbican

James Blair and the Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra presented another cunningly devised programme on Saturday, combining the intriguing, the familiar and the monumental and being rewarded with a healthy attendance. It was astute of them indeed to unearth Olivier Messiaen's *Le Tombeau resplendissant*, written shortly after *Offrandes oubliées*, in 1931, but never before heard in this country.

Le Tombeau resplendissant shows its composer already to be a master at handling the

from the work's previous era of exposure.

The two movements of the section they played made a diptych *Le Soleil des églises*, to be heard at the Festival Hall next Friday: it's first delicately wandering through spheres of melodic abstraction and exquisite colour, the second hammered irregularly to fractured motivic rhythms.

Logical growth is perhaps not a first consideration in this music, but it seemed apt to have the first movement build around a late chordal climax and issue finally as if from a cave to a long sustained note that Günter Pichler's first violin made to appear sung.

This group's perfect ensemble, firmness of sonority and command also served to dismiss the hysteria that can overtake Schubert's D minor Quartet when players give more attention to the programme than to the music. There are, after all, more important things in life than death. There are even more important things than maidens.

Paul Griffiths

orchestra with a wholly individual touch. According to Messiaen's preface, it reflects on the passing optimism and wildness of youth and affirms the comfort of faith in Christ as the prospect of death assumes reality. Its sectional structure is clear to the point of naivety: the rude, aggressive and obsessive repetitions of its opening are followed by a meditative, slightly melancholic passage dominated by a long flute solo, here played by Nicholas Vallis with a characteristic mellowness. Then comes a reprise of the opening, and the piece ends with cellos and violas singing a confident hymn of faith in sweeping unison high in the register over a single sustained chord.

Gothic Voices Wigmore Hall

Fifteen years ago, if you had the good fortune to come by a concert of fourteenth-century song at all, your ears would have been assaulted by all manner of squeaky wind instruments. Now the rule, at least for

the specialist group Gothic Voices, is to discard instruments altogether, following the revolutionary idea of their director, Christopher Page, that they are not and never were needed. Two highly acclaimed records and this Early Music Network touring programme would seem marvellous fuel for his argument.

Geoffrey Chaucer's predilection for all things French makes him a good peg on which to hang such a programme. Gothic Voices sang their selection of songs by Guillaume de Machaut and others in a style which tended - perhaps a little too much - to iron out the jaggedness of some of his vocal lines.

Nevertheless the three-part motet "Dame je suis" found magical expression here, its simultaneous texts enfolding each other in a kind of devout confusion over the solidity of the *cantus firmus*. The more modern, and more comprehensible, ballade "Amours me fait desirer" duly spoke more intimately of the sophisticated's favourite subject, courtly love.

Here the trio of Margaret Philpot, Rogers Covey Crump and Peter Harvey was finely tuned and poetically sensitive. Philpot and Covey Crump also wove captivating spells in two one-voice *ripietals*, and John Potter and Dr Page (playing his part on the lute, the only instrumental sound in the entire evening) gave a skilfully poised reading of "Dame mon cuer emportes".

Chaucer, from whose work Dr Page drew extracts, also gave the excuse for some English music. "Andrew Watney's new discovery, the polytextual motet "Alma mater", displayed as much as the other English works (which included a Sarcus possibly by Henry IV or V and a Credo by one Typp) that already the native characteristic was principally euphony.

That predilection was also evident in the work of the blind Italian Francesco Landini, but Hilary Jones, Philpot and Potter clearly relished the ecstatic freedom of his lines in "I priego amor" too.

Stephen Pettitt

Concerts LPO/Tennstedt Festival Hall

How splendid of Peter Donohoe not simply to dazzle his listeners with one of the more demanding of Russian piano concertos but also to involve himself with the small group of London Philharmonic instrumentalists who were needed in Olivier Messiaen's *Oiseaux exotiques* which opened the orchestra's programme last week. Klaus Tennstedt showed a different face of his musical character in conducting this intricately woven tapestry of birdsong with judicious skills.

Nowadays a composer of similar intent would probably feed the products of his ornithological research into a computer and let that work out the possibilities of synthesis. But 28 years ago Messiaen conceived this exotic dawn chorus through his own imagination and instrumental resource. An assortment of solo wind and percussion, animated with subtle rhythms as part of the musical effect, was firmly directed and presented with welcome assurance.

Noel Goodwin

It is a work showing that already, by the age of 23, Messiaen had largely freed himself from the stylistic shackles of the late German romantics and his more direct forebears, Debussy and Ravel. More than that, it recognizably contains many of the seeds of mature Messiaen, even if the harmonic writing demonstrates that his language had yet to be fully codified.

The orchestra responded with enthusiasm to this refreshing challenge, but they faced a gargantuan task in Richard Strauss's *Ein Heldenleben*. Thanks in part to Blair's inspiring and feverishly involved direction, they gave an account that achieved both lucidity and untempered pas-

Mr Donohoe despatched the keyboard cadenzas brilliantly, and then turned his and our attention to a commanding virtuosity in Prokofiev's Third Concerto.

Its ascription was tempered by wit and an element of lyricism in the pianist's performance, while the wide contrast of character in the central theme and variations was carried over into the finale, where the orchestra matched the pianist point for point in response to the enforced musical argument between them.

To an extent the conductor's approach to Tchaikovsky's *Symphonie pathétique* understood that the adjective in its title, when it was first bestowed in Russian, carried a very different meaning to the one we are familiar with. The essential element of suffering it then signified was present to some degree in the first and last movements as performed here, but so also was an evident determination not to indulge it, reflected by the often hectic pace and delivery in other sections of the symphony.

Stephen Pettitt

Alas, Shura Cherkassky, the pianist in Rachmaninov's *Paganini Rhapsody*, could not scale such heights. In fact he was unable to do more than give a superficial, awkwardly conceived reading of this enigmatic work, which is surely more than an excuse for parading technical brilliance.

Stephen Pettitt

Stephen Pettitt

Academy Award Nominations

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In the 1984 Writers' and Artists' Yearbook

are listed the names and addresses of over 100 literary agencies, though A. D. Peters, one of the more distinguished firms, prefer to call themselves authors' agents. The idea that agents handle mainly literature is as remote from reality as that publishers mainly publish it. Publishers and agents have it in common that each can set up in business without formal training or qualifications - indeed, there are no formal qualifications towards becoming an agent although the Association of Authors' Agents, to which most of the more professional firms belong, insists on its members observing a code of practice in their business behaviour.

I have received more letters of complaint from readers about the incompetence and inadequacies of agents than of publishers. They are not, generally, an admired breed. Many publishers prefer not to have to deal with them and not only because an agent will try to make them pay more for a manuscript and permit them fewer rights than would be the case if they acquired the book direct from the author.

The fact is that publishers make greater efforts to sell books for which they have generously paid than those they have acquired cheaply, though they indignantly deny that the advance they have put down makes any difference as to how they treat the book.

Many authors regard agents as a necessary burden on their exchequer - if their book is worth £10,000 to a publisher, why should the agent retain 10 per cent of that, perhaps having done little more than make a few telephone calls? Other authors, the large majority, resent agents because they cannot even persuade one to handle their work. What many

PUBLISHING

Why the agent is special

writers, especially the unpublished, fail to realize is that an agent cannot, and is certainly not primarily in business to, transmute dross into gold. Most unpublished authors, of course, observing a code of practice at gold, and agents as foolish for not realizing that.

If an agent declines to represent an author, it is likely to be for one of two reasons: either he does not believe - and it is his business to know - that he could place the manuscript with a competent publisher for sufficient terms to justify his involvement, or he already acts for as many authors as he can cope with. Also, he may personally dislike the opinions expressed by the author, if not the literary style, and simply not want to be involved.

Agents act for authors, not for publishers, although publishers are more likely to take agents out to lunch at L'Escargot than their authors are; and sometimes an agent will have to tell an author he thinks the publisher is right.

The relationship between the two is a complex one, starting from the fact that the agent takes at least 10 per cent of the author's earnings (some agencies now charge 15 per cent, and most take 20 per cent on foreign sales because of having to employ sub-agents abroad) whereas the publisher pays money for the privilege of

bringing out the book. The relationship, therefore, between author and agent is bound to be close - parent and offspring; teacher and student - and it is the case that authors move from publisher to publisher more frequently than they change agents. When a well-known author does so it is news; Anthony Burgess moved from sympathetic, admired Deborah Rogers to his wife; Kingsley Amis moved from Peters to Jonathan Clowes, and from his wife at about the same time.

An agent is likely to be able to do more for an author who already does well than for one with little hope of hitting either the financial or literary jackpot, the minefield of the big prizes. A large agency (Curtis Brown, A. P. Watt, David Higham) will take on more new authors than a smaller one, and authors should benefit from their services and contacts, for agenting is as much to do with contacts as contracts. The longer-established firms earn income from handling estates: A. M. Heath has Orwell, Laurence Pollinger has D. H. Lawrence.

Your agent has to know which publishers needs what kind of book at a particular moment. A smaller, even fledgling agency may be able to expend more time on your affairs, even give you some editorial advice, but how can you discover which agencies are any good? The *Writers' and Artists' Yearbook* does not begin to tell you, nor will the Association of Authors' Agents. Try to discover the authors the agency already represents; and arrange to interview three or four agents before making your choice. They will not welcome the idea but they will be impressed by your thoroughness.

E. J. Craddock

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SPECTRUM



KASSEL, WEST GERMANY

On May 21, 1970, Chancellor Willy Brandt received Herr Willi Stoph, the East German Prime Minister, in the elegant classical chateau that overlooks the city of Kassel. The historic meeting was in return for one Herr Brandt paid a few weeks earlier to Erfurt, just the other side of the fortified frontier separating the two Germanys.

The two cities, once so close and for a generation sealed off from each other, were again, symbolically, brought together during that tentative beginning to Ostpolitik. Since then, Kassel has always regarded Erfurt as its natural twin across the political divide, though until now all attempts to formalize this link have been rebuffed.

Yet Kassel and Erfurt, in their separate ways, typify the separate development of East and West Germany. They are roughly the same size, both are garrison towns near the border, and both have made resolute attempts to overcome the legacy of the past. Superficially everything is different – the system, the standard of living, the architecture, the political and geographic orientation. Yet ironically, it is in Erfurt that Kassel's older generation feels more at home, for while West Germany, in its affluence and democratic dynamism, has changed immeasurably since the end of the war, time has stood still on the other side of the border.

Old Kassel died on October 22, 1943. The medieval town of twisting streets and quaint gables – home for many years to the brothers Grimm, the elegant summer residence of Kaiser Wilhelm II where art and theatre flourished, was systematically flattened by RAF bombers. More than 11,000 people were killed, and as many injured, in one savage night.

Forty years later, the people of Kassel have been reliving those terrible days in an exhibition at the Rathaus showing what the war and its consequences have cost their city, one of the three most devastated in Germany. Almost alone among German cities, Kassel has never regained its prewar importance or population, for the postwar division of Germany at a stroke virtually killed Kassel's *raison d'être*. From being an important road and rail crossroads, it became an isolated community pressed against the barbed-wire East-West frontier.

Visitors to the Rathaus exhibition realized something else. The Social Democratic city council's decision after the war to make a symbolic physical break with the evil of the recent past also broke the continuity with Kassel's rich earlier history. The city was planned and built afresh, with no regard for earlier street plans or attempt to restore the old higgledy-piggledy architecture.

Today's Kassel, like so many West German towns, is affluent, clean, organized, thoroughly modern if a little soulless. In the early 1960s it was held up as a model of progressive thinking because

it separated people from traffic. The pedestrian zone, built in 1955, which allowed the smooth, modern tramcars to glide through to the shopping centres, was the first in Germany. The city ring-road was built to accommodate the postwar generations' god, the private motor car. And where there had been classical buildings surrounding Friedrichsplatz, today's consumer society has taken over, erecting instead multi-storey department stores that suck in the crowds of big spenders.

It was in retrospect, some critics now maintain, a mistake: the boast that you can go anywhere in Kassel without worrying about parking – which is true – is not one that appeals to the environment-conscious 1980s.

But it is done now, and there is no undoing it, and few complain. In many ways, Kassel is a pleasant place to live, bordered by a huge park the size of the principality of Monaco. Trees are still being planted at a furious rate (a heap of basalt stones litters a central square, a bizarre challenge by Joseph Beuys, one of Germany's leading artists. Promising to pay for 7,000 trees, he stipulated that one stone was to be removed for each tree planted. So far, 2,000 have been carried away).

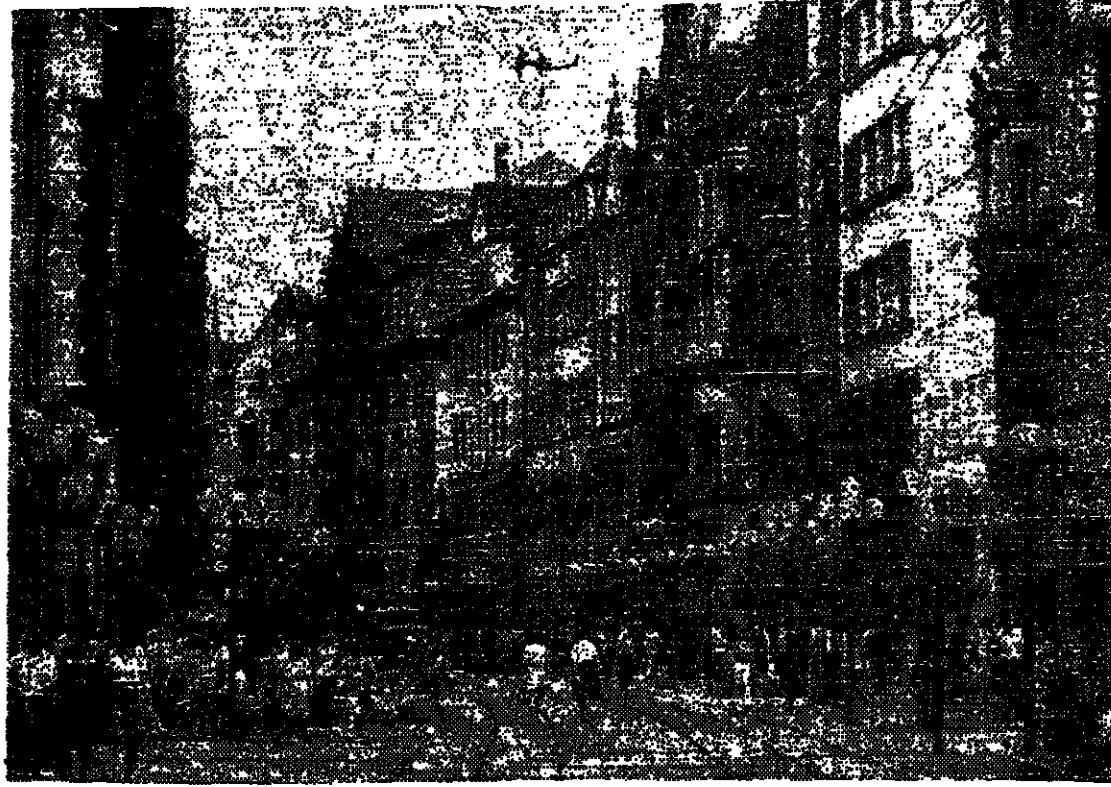
The cost of living is lower than in big cities further west, the pace of life slower. People retire here from elsewhere in Germany, while the middle-aged and wealthy money-makers move to villas in the wooded hills around. This has the effect of skewing the population balance: like Berlin, Kassel is a city of the young and the old. There is no shortage of accommodation, with more than enough reasonably priced flats on the market. But unemployment, at 13 per cent, is uncomfortable evidence of the underlying economic difficulties.

You would not think there was any shortage of wealth, however. Nothing could more sharply illustrate the differences with Erfurt than the shop windows, showcases for the Federal Republic's way of life. Cross the road from McDonald's – evidence of the Americanization of the way of life – and look in the windows. Here are furs that are still the bourgeois woman's dream: blue and white fox at DM6,700, mink at DM10,900, and there is the antique furniture to go with them, subtly lit and tastefully displayed in the velvet-walled shop. The next window offers spare parts and accessories for owners of BMW cars, a status symbol out of reach of anyone in Erfurt.

The differences are not only material. The bookshop next door shows what people read: plenty of political literature, but barely a publication that would scrape past the East German censor: books on Kennedy, Hitler, Adenauer, old Berlin, Dr Richard von Weizsäcker's thoughts on German history, analyses of Islam, picture books of Hollywood film stars. There are thrillers and best-sellers – Norman Mailer, Len Deighton, Ken Follett – all in German,

Since 1945 the two Germanies have drifted slowly apart. What difference has this made to everyday life on either side of the Iron Curtain? Roger Boyes reports from the East and Michael Binyon from the West.

Left: the modern precincts of Kassel and, right, traditional Erfurt



A tale of two German cities

symbols of the increasingly international market for mass entertainment in the West today. Kassel can enjoy titled Soviet writers, such as Vasily Aksyonov, making fun of their former homeland, while Erfurt cannot.

And after the bookshop, a less edifying testimony to the way of life in the Federal Republic: the sex shop, with all its accoutrements. And around the corner, perhaps the biggest difference to the Marxist way of running the economy: a branch of the Dresdner (unrelated nowadays to the city of Dresden) Bank.

Kassel has striven to retain its once important intellectual reputation, though its theatres can no longer draw their audiences from the little villages of Thuringia as they used to.

Formal links across the border are still non-existent, though private visits are common. Thousands of families from Thuringia having fled west after the war, and every second person – including the mayor – has relatives the other side. But as the older generation dies out, these links are becoming more tenuous.

KASSEL

Population: 195,912

There are 72,246 cars of all types in Kassel, one for every 2.7 inhabitants. Smaller consumer goods are too numerous to count.

Industry is similar to that of Erfurt. It includes Daimler Benz cars branch factory, heavy engineering, electrical products, optical instruments, locomotive works and printing. Tourist attractions include the Brothers Grimm Museum, something of a disappointment as the original house was bombed flat in the war. Last year a total of 191,000 people visited the city's art collection, which includes 17 Rembrandts.

A zonal train ticket in Kassel costs 1.5 Deutsche Marks. A theatre ticket costs, on average, about 25 Deutsche Marks.

The main official complaint is that Kassel suffers economically because of its isolated position on the edge of the country away from the lucrative markets further west. A common public grouse is that there is not much night life.

ERFURT, EAST GERMANY

This is a garrison town and, in East or West, that means a degree of sacrifice, a special tolerance towards the boys in uniform as they move clumsily through the shops, talking strange tongues, not spending money, getting drunk. The blue-shirted activists of the Free German Youth (FDJ) know all about this brand of sacrifice as the standard bearers of East German communism they dutifully organize *tanzabende*, dance nights, for the neighbouring Russian troops. These are often exciting events with the relatively sophisticated provincial German maidens, reared on a television diet of West German deodorant advertisements and the intrigues of *Dallas* trying, in stumbling Russian, first to encourage them to restrain the off-duty Soviet tankmen, most of them as small and neat as jockeys.

The presence of the Russians merely highlights the essential German-ness of Erfurt. Its rugged history, the influence of the *landgraf*, the lord of the manor, the peasants war, the Thirty Years War, the

Jesuit-led Counter-Reformation, the rise and fall of the private craftsmen, the rumblings of industrial discontent and, later, the wartime bombing, the Nazis, the liberation: all these are features familiar to every large German town. The history is mirrored in the look of the town. A cobbled square, a neo-Gothic town hall, restored sixteenth century houses, 1950s housing estates, new shops that look old, the old city wall now known as the Yuri Gagarin Ring Road, everything seems to fit together in a haphazard way.

The smells and noises are German too. Blindfold, it would be impossible to work out which side of the East-West frontier one was groping. Through an open window wafts the smell of *eisbein*, an inexplicably popular pork dish, and a yeasty scent of beer (brewed in nearby Eisenach). The growing of male chamer comes from a rashly opened inn door, hooves hit the street as a Christmas pine tree is dragged into town. Take off the blindfold and one is back in the workers' and peasants' state. Red banners claim that "Socialism is our support." "We greet the soldiers who safeguard our peace."

Erfurt inhabits two worlds. The first is the Plan, the world of the clockwork economy in which everything is getting, better all the time. The second is the world of making-do, of compromising enough to survive comfortably, of twisting the rules, of withdrawing to the family cell. In a restaurant, a native of the second Erfurt says: "It's not so bad. We can say what we think, most of what think, in restaurants, in public – but as a rule we don't."

The first Erfurt is best presented by the 34-year-old deputy mayor who, aided by the deputy, has worked his way up from bricklayer. He sees his rise as a testimony for East Germany, a country in which anything is possible if you say the right thing at the right time. "We built everything up from the rubble... I am proud of that and of this town." In fact, the bombing did not hit Erfurt that hard during the war. The rubble was mainly in the factories which would have had to be redesigned in any case. The Americans liberated Erfurt but according to older people – not just communists – it was a chaotic time with a number of former Nazis running the administration, the black market flourishing, rapes and theft.

The Russians, when they took over, restored discipline, arrested many suspected Nazi sympathizers, scared the town into order.

Now, 37 years later, the deputy mayor boasts that every household has a television (though mainly tuned to West German programmes which are received without difficulty, and a refrigerator. Many people have cars (though usually the same can Warburg) the textile industry flourishes, a micro-engineering concern has been established that as a sideline makes chess computers and plans are successfully fulfilled ("That is one contribution we can make to maintaining peace", says the

mayor with dubious logic). Production records are shattered with suspicious regularity. There are some 200,000 Erfurters including – though how this figure has been derived is not clear – 14 punks.

The shops are surprisingly well stocked, far better than Poland and bearing comparison with some Western towns. Although there were meat shortages in the autumn of 1982 ("rumours, just rumours," says the mayor), there is a wide range of sausage, poultry, pork and beef. Housewives say fish is expensive, the range of vegetables poor in the winter. The problem seems to be quality rather than quantity. Goods will suddenly disappear: parts of washing machines, carpets, certain items of clothing. "Everything is there – but why is it that I can never find what I want?" is a typical complaint.

The frailty of the Plan, its distance from reality, encourages the "parallel" market. There are two classes of East German – those who have access to West German marks and those who do not. West German marks buy, quite legally in a chain of intershops, most goods in short supply. East Germans can receive as a gift from relatives in the west up to DM 500. It is illegal to buy or sell them in the East. It is legal only to spend them in the special shops. Nowadays, however moonlighting plumbers or car repairmen will accept only Western currency, although the exchange rate for the Deutsche Mark and the East German Ostmark is the same – just under four to the British pound. The flaws of the plan also foster outright corruption.

The day-to-day discontent of the Erfurter is best measured at the local residents' associations which have become a type of "survival" administered by the local town councillors. Here, the complaints come thick and fast. The shoddy quality of goods, the poor repair of the streets, the increase in energy prices, all this is heard and sometimes acted upon.

But the real grudge is rarely articulated in public. "Why can't we travel? Do they really think we won't come back? Why should we stay in the West with all that unemployment?" The tight restrictions on travel – it is even difficult for most East Germans to get a passport to travel to Hungary because its border with the West is said to be less heavily fortified than that of East Germany – cause bitterness among East Germans, many of whom have relatives or old schoolfriends in the West.

This single restriction undermines all official attempts to legitimize the regime. If the government will not trust its people to return from a two-week holiday, then why should the people trust the government? Little wonder that sales of televisions – currently retailing at 5,000 East German marks, or five months average wages – are so strong in Erfurt. Switching on the West German rendering of *Dallas* is the closest that they can hope to come to escaping from the world of the Plan and the world of making-do.

moreover... Miles Kingston

Dead and buried, but still in charge

It's welcome back time for General Galtieri, who is here again to answer more of your questions on world politics, the finer points of tango dancing or anything that catches your fancy. All yours, General.

What do you reckon to this Chernenko bloke, General? Do you think we can get any safe in our beds? - F.S. of Hereford.

General Galtieri writes: I have never met Mr Chernenko personally. Nor did I ever meet Mr Andropov. I am not, in actual fact, acquainted with any of the present Politburo. In fact, looking back over my long career, I cannot honestly recall ever having met a Russian, though I did get to know quite well a Polish count a few years back, who was prominent in polo circles in Buenos Aires in the 1960s. But I don't think we ever talked about Russian politics.

However, one does not need to know Russia to perceive their psychology. They are, above all, resistant to change. That is why they did not admit for many

months that Mr Andropov was ill. Now that he is dead and buried, of course, they have to admit it, but I do not think that they will admit he is no longer in charge for another year or so.

Mr Chernenko may be officially in charge, but Mr Andropov will be running the place till the end of 1984. Ask me again then. Why didn't Argentina send any troops to Beirut? - A.B. of Suffolk.

General Galtieri writes: Once bitten, twice shy, my friend. As rather why Britain sent 100 soldiers to Beirut. What did you hope to achieve? This is what the grand old Duke of York called marching them up to the top of the hill and down again. The most you could hope to do was make the traffic run a little easier in the vicinity of the British camp. Which, I may say, is about all you have achieved in Port Stanley. Where, by the way, I hear that houses now cost £150,000 each to build. I knew it was Mrs Thatcher's intention to make the Malvinas on a par with Britain, but I did not know

she intended to make it as expensive as Sunningdale! Just my little joke.

Who do you think will replace Gemayel? - G.B. of Essex.

General Galtieri writes: Nobody, if they are sensible. It was Mr Gemayel's big mistake to be backed by the Americans. One of the big rules of international politics is that once you find the Americans' gears pinned on you, you are doomed. Look what happened to the Shah, Or Sadat, Or Lech Walesa, and now Gemayel. Who would dare to follow him? The only exception I know to this was the Malvinas war, where Mrs Thatcher won despite being backed by the Americans. What a woman!

Have you read about this Mark Thatcher scandal, so-called? - G.M. of London W11

General Galtieri writes: *Mi amigo*, far be it from me to interfere in another country's domestic worries, but I could not help wondering whether,

when Mrs Thatcher went to Moscow for the big funeral, Mark Thatcher might not turn up at the Kremlin representing a firm which built concrete mausoleums! Just my little joke.

As a matter of interest, is your Argentine GHQ subject to a trade union ban like Cheltenham here? - T.K. of W11.

General Galtieri writes: No. But on the other hand we have so many generals that our General HQ is manned entirely by generals, who would rather be seen dead than join a union. This in fact does happen from time to time. But they are all members of a polo club. I believe this restriction does not apply to Cheltenham.

On a less serious note, General, isn't it nice for a change to see some good news in the papers? I refer of course to a certain

glamorous English pair. - S.K. of W11.

General Galtieri writes: Yes, but which? The trouble with you English is that you never know when to stop. There have been rumours here in Buenos Aires that Elton John and his bride are ice skating champions, that Torvill and Dean are next in line to the English throne and that Prince Charles and Princess Diana are thinking of turning professional. Things are so confused that the other day I saw a picture of Mrs Thatcher labelled "Princess Michael of Kent". I must say they are both very keenly. As is Boy George. Or is he a racehorse? But generally, yes, it is good to see good news in the papers. Mark you, when I was in charge of Argentina, we had nothing but good news in the papers. (Thank you, General, and keep those letters rolling in!)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 272)

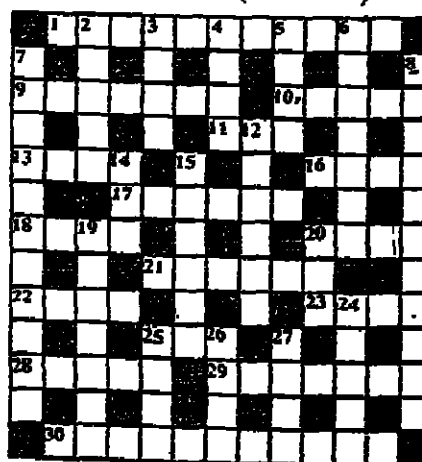
ACROSS

- 1 Fat schoolboy hero (5,6)
- 2 African native (7)
- 3 Deep gorge (5)
- 4 Highest (3)
- 5 Therefore (4)
- 6 Veto (4)
- 7 Delay departure (6)
- 8 C African state (4)
- 9 Hebrew prophet (4)
- 10 Drinks heartily (6)
- 11 Wild party (4)
- 12 Sharp-tasting (4)
- 13 Tasseled Turkish hat (3)
- 14 Heather genus (5)
- 15 Assume (7)
- 16 Personal problem page (5,6)

DOWN

- 1 Irregular (5)
- 2 Lust (4)
- 3 Gentile baseball hit (4)
- 4 Small tide (4)
- 5 Blissful state (7)
- 6 Lavatory (5,6)
- 7 TV (5,6)
- 8 Specially made (3,3)
- 9 Worn with awe (3)
- 10 Tolerate (6)
- 11 Fishing (7)
- 12 Donkey (3)
- 13 Repugnance (5)
- 14 Goslike deity (4)
- 15 Zn (4)
- 16 Lament (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise



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THAN A JOLLY
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MONDAY PAGE

An offer they can't refuse



Let us have an end to the guessing game over the naming of the next royal baby, and turn to an even more premature and rather more important speculation - the identity of the child's godparents. After all, there is a limit to which the name will impinge on its life (even if it turns out to be a boy and is destined to become the next Prince Arthur, as some pundits would have it). Godparents on the other hand, enjoy the prerogative, if not the obligation, to intervene on the child's behalf if they sense that all is not as it should be in the question of upbringing. Given that the child's grandmother is the head of the Anglican church, it is an understatement to say that the chosen godparents will not lightly give at the baptismal service.

Palace watchers are agreed that the next batch of candidates likely to be more representative of Princess Diana's family than the first, and also to contain at least one "joker". This is not a term of abuse, but rather a common description for nominees quite outside the pale of nobility. One such is the former world racing champion, Jackie Stewart, godfather to Princess Anne's daughter Zara. Technically, Laurens van der Post, Prince William's godfather, belongs to this category, though it is a demeaning label for so distinguished an explorer and writer.

Studying the form of the previous generation offers few clues. Charles's own godparents were King George VI, King Haakon of Norway, the Hon David Bowes-Lyon, Prince George of Greece, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven and Lady Brabourne. Princess Anne's were the Queen Mother, Princess Andrew of Greece, Princess Margarita of Hohenlohe Langenburg, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, and the Rev the Hon Andrew Elphinstone. Apart from van der Post, little Prince William can claim King Constantine of Greece, Lord Ramsey ("Uncle Dickie" his grandson), Princess Alexandra, the Duchess of Westminster and Lady Susan Hussey (Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen since 1960). As Buckingham Palace is tired of pointing out to zealous inquirers, the choice of godparents is "an intensely private matter" between Charles and Diana.

Private maybe, but no more intense than public interest. Debutant Charles Kidd, author of the *Book of Royal Children*, has predicted a lowering of the godparental age; if he is correct, then 19 and 24 must be considered front runners. They are: Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, bridesmaid at the royal wedding and an ever closer friend of Diana; the Princess's own brother Charles (Lord Althorp); her brother-in-law Prince Andrew; Carolyn Price, closest to Diana of the



The Prince and Princess of Wales with their son, Prince William, after his christening at Buckingham Palace in 1982. With them are the godparents, ex-king Constantine of Greece (seated) and (standing left to right) Princess Alexandra, Lord Ramsey, Lady Susan Hussey, Sir Laurens Van Der Post and the Duchess of Westminster.

"gang-of-three" flatmates, and Sarah Ferguson, daughter of Prince Charles's polo manager, Major Ronald Ferguson.

Two names which were widely bruited for godparenthood at the time of Prince William's birth, and which must remain strong contenders next time round, are Lady Jane Fellowes, eldest and favourite sister of the Princess and wife of Robert Fellowes, assistant private secretary to the Queen, and Nicholas Soames, contemporary and one-

time best friend of the Prince of Wales.

Meanwhile, any pack of plausible "jokers" would have to include ex-Goon Sir Harry Secombe, long admired by Charles; author and broadcaster Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, and Maori opera singer Dame Kiri Te Kanawa, who performed at the couple's wedding.

Whatever the final line-up, the chosen few (there is no official limit to the number of godparents, although precedent suggests it is

unlikely to exceed eight) will enjoy considerable kudos through being asked as they are to help oversee the rearing of a child who will perform become public property.

In its literal and fundamental terms, the assumption of godparenthood is a good deal more important than the brief commonly accorded to the role. The person who sees the job in a secular sense may consider he has discharged his duty if he remembers the child's birthday each year and turns into something between an auxiliary relative and a special adult friend. He had better be warned that the *Oxford English Dictionary* does not let him off quite so lightly: "According to the practice of the Roman, Greek, Anglican and some other churches, certain persons (commonly two at least, a man and a woman) assist at the administration of baptism, make profession of the Christian faith on behalf of the person baptised, and guarantee his or her religious education."

It gets worse: "In accordance with the view that these persons enter into a spiritual relationship with the baptized person, and with each other, they were in Old English denoted by designations formed by fixing the prefix god- to the words expressing natural relationship, as god-sib, god-faeder, god-moder, god-bearn, etc."

It cannot be said that the passage of time has entirely shorn the compact of its solemnity. *The Book of Common Prayer* has the priest demanding of the putative godparents: "Dost thou, in the name of this child, renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous

desires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh, so that thou wilt not follow, nor be led by them?"

Answer: "I renounce them all."

From between these ringing lines there emerges a sense that the adult is deemed fit to take on a spiritual sponsorship only of he can himself rediscover the purity of an age (childhood) which is about to be entrusted to him. He can only speak for the child if he can once more see as a child. Of course, there are echoes here of the prerequisites of redemption itself, and by the time we come to the form of words in *The Alternative Service Book*, the orders are rather less tall. None the less:

Priest: Those who bring children to be baptized must affirm their allegiance to Christ and their rejection of all that is evil... do you turn to Christ?

Answer: I turn to Christ.
Priest: Do you repent of your sins?
Answer: I repent of my sins.
Priest: Do you renounce evil?
Answer: I renounce evil.

The interesting point here is that whereas in the earlier form the priest addressed himself only to the godparents, in the later bow he speaks to them and the parents.

Perhaps the true nature of modern godparenthood lies, or should lie, somewhere between the two arrangements. In other words, these extra minders are basically on the side of the parents (how could they be otherwise, like old friends?), which, we hope, means being on the side of the child as well. If, however, there is a conflict of interests or of wills, between the two generations, then the extra minders have the right to fight in the junior corner if they believe there is a proper grievance there.

There must be many a godparent who standing in the church, has found himself nonplussed by the Draconian nature of the responses which he hears himself mouthing; perhaps he little thought he was going to have to endure this public topping-up of the pieties to which he committed himself on his wedding day. And yet Draconian though they are, they are also vague where the specific of upbringings are concerned.

It seems that more and more parents in whose life the church plays no part are finding their own way of doing things; for example, "naming parties" held in honour of the child, complete with presents, extended family and adult figures who in every particular will probably be just as dutiful godparents as the church-sanctioned models. For them, just as much as for the royal selection at the end of this year, the central question will remain: "If things are not right in the home, do I intervene in the name of responsibility, or do I acquiesce in the name of diplomacy?"

Either way, a good start would be to commit the birthday to memory.

Alan Franks

Watching them grow from afar

MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE
Writer and broadcaster



I'm afraid I have to make a confession of inadequacy here. I have not really carried out my responsibilities as fully as I might have. I hasten to add this is not through any lack of affection for children. In fact, as I come to the end of my life, I find I enjoy their company more, and that of adults less. One of my godchildren is Rose, the daughter of Kevin Billington and Rachel Packenham. She is now about 10, a very devoted child; I would like to think that we shall continue to enjoy a special relationship as she grows up. I owe up to the fact that I haven't given her a beautiful bible on her first Communion, or any of the things like that which one is supposed to do.

In a sense I was for a while an illegal godfather to Rose since the Packenham's are a Catholic family, but now of course I have been legalized. You know, Bron Waugh is always complaining that Lord Longford once gave him a book for his birthday, and it turned out to be some sort of quasi-porn. By the way, I put my chances of being a royal godfather at a billion - billion to one.

FRANK MUIR
Humorist



I was the godfather of my uncle's son. I wasn't much larger than him, and I don't think anything really happened, except for the christening. Not what you would call an active relationship. The reason for me being chosen was the fact that I was very close to the uncle; but the age gap between me and the son was only about 15 years, and I'm not sure what possible use I could have been.

Now, the "other half", so to speak, by which I mean my god-daughter, has given me tremendous pleasure. And I have actually been quite conscientious. Her father, the writer Warren Tute, is an old friend of mine, and I would love to think I'd had some formative influence, however tiny, on the girl. But of course I would say that, wouldn't I, since she's now at the Slade and doing jolly well! They got a pretty formidable package when they picked me - a small-l liberal backed by the religious strength of my wife, a staunch RC. I would now describe myself as a failed agnostic; that is, my doubts are beginning to wane. And yes, I would love to be a godfather to the next royal child. I would perform with great zeal.

SIAN PHILLIPS
Actress



Goodness, I had to do some acting, standing there trying to look as though I really would cast out the devil. The RC version was the more frightening of the two. All very impressive, but you know I had no idea what was going on. I just concentrated on getting all the steps right - what you might call the blocking! I'm not entirely sure that I'd have done it if I knew quite what it entailed according to the church. There's a part of me that

would really like to do the whole thing properly, but then I'm bound to be unsatisfactory because of my profession. Being an actress is such a rough life. I'm always either out of the country or in some cellar in the West End worrying about myself. That's the trouble; the theatre is so conducive to travel and self-absorption. Coward of course was the exception. He had whatever it was, 17 or 18 godchildren, and he was absolutely scrupulous about remembering all their birthdays. I have enough trouble remembering my own.

CARL DAVIS
Composer



It's no good talking to me. I've got no godchildren and I never had any godparents. To tell you the truth, if someone said to me I'd want to be their child's godparent, I'd have to say: "What're you talking about, and do I have to sign anything?" I simply don't understand the function; it's one of those very odd English things that amazed me when I came over from the States in 1960, because in terms of my own background - New York

ghetto Jewish - it just never arose. The only godfathers you heard about were the Mario Puzo type. Besides, it was the kind of thing that could be taken care of through the extended family. It wasn't so much that the unit was impenetrable, as that it would just be considered very strange, very strange indeed, to bring someone in from the outside.

I had relatives who approximated to your godparent role. They were mostly the brothers and sisters of my own parents, like Uncle Milton and Aunt Janet, for example. They lived nearby.

The next royal godparents: the front runners



The choice of godparents is a private matter for the Prince and Princess. Among the probables and possibilities are (from left to right, top) Lady Jane Fellowes, Nicholas Soames, Kiri Te Kanawa, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, Prince Andrew, and (bottom) Harry Secombe, Wynford Vaughan Thomas, Sarah Ferguson, Lord Althorp and Caroline Price.

FIRST PERSON

If the Government takes strong action to curtail the use of deputizing services by general practitioners, there will be strong reaction from the doctors' wives. Latter-day gps' wives are not programmed to recognize the practice as their master, as did those of my generation. Many of them have their own careers, and even those who do not would resent a sudden return to what they would regard as the Dark Ages.

My own youth and middle years were dominated by the demands of my husband's and his partners' patients: for even if duty nights were "only" one in three, that night came round very quickly, especially when sleep was also disturbed by one's own sick or fractious children. Moreover, in holiday periods one was on duty every second night.

I am common with other gps' wives, accepted my unenviable condition, for it carried with it certain status and privileges, even if these amounted only to being regarded with the awe due to one imbued with a spirit of saintliness and self-sacrifice. Patients entrusted us with their worries, told us of their aches and pains and marital problems, usually when we were making a cake or bathing an infant. When, however, the phone rang (at any time between 11.30pm and 7am) one's feelings towards the caller were far from saintly. There is really nothing much more horrid than being jerked out of a deep sleep and expected to listen with perfect composure and sympathy to tale of woe, or even, for that matter, one of life and death.

It is harrowing for a wife to watch her weary man get up, dress, know that he must get out the car and drive in any weather, beam his mind on a complex problem and solve it, or imperil his reputation, and know too that he may be called out again and again before the alarm rings in the morning.

It was bad enough for us older doctors' wives, most of whom did not have careers of our own, for to have a separate career would have been impossible. For today's emancipated women the idea of total practice commitment is unthinkable. How could such a one possibly cope with disturbed nights, as the Government suggests she should, with a home, children, perhaps, and a career? And let not this or any other government imagine that it has still got to its gps' wives a free support service for the National Health Service.

Mary Bowae

Penny Perrick

Missing out on the real stuff of life



A collection of nineteenth century fiction written by unmarried women is bluntly titled *Old Maids*, a name which certainly wouldn't do for any gathering of contemporary writing by ladies who don't happen to have husbands. The old maid is undeniably a historical figure, together with her jollier counterpart, the maiden aunt. Today, although there are still quite a few single women about, part of a 14 million strong band of solitaires in Britain, they carry a variety of glamorous labels: single girls, divorcees, mistresses, none of them titles which suggest that their owners are missing out on the real stuff of life.

Even so, and in spite of dressing up the single state with notions of excitement and dazzle, there is a general consensus that married is better. Sometimes, this view is taken to dangerous extremes. Leafing through old issues of American *Cosmopolitan*, I found an article called "How to Get Married If You're Over 30", which suggested drastic measures such as moving to a different town. This seemed meretricious advice to give to women who have to earn their keep. The big city is certainly where the jobs are but it is also where the men aren't. In Washington and New York, single women outnumber single men by about ten to one. Women who live there and wish to marry seem to spend so much time at their Lottie Berk exercise class or having their hair done in order to compete in the marriage market, that they hardly have any time to meet a man.

When they do, they behave in such an over-obliging manner that big city men turn into spoilt and petulant grown-up babies - the worst kind of husband material should they ever deign to make a choice from the embarrassment of riches which surrounds them.

Cosmopolitan should have advised desperate husband hunters to stay put in their small home towns where they would most probably end up marrying someone local. The worst that could happen to them would be boredom, which is a better fate than that handed out to the overdressed regulars at New York singles bars. One wonders why they are so desperate in the first place. In a world where the divorce rate rises steeply decade after decade, nearly everyone is going to find themselves single for part of their lives. Spinsters have no reason to think their state carries any stigma when at the moment they may be joined in it by an old schoolfriend and mother of four, whose husband has left her to start anew as a sculptor in carved ice.

Be that as it may, a 32-year-old woman I know, who's a successful television reporter, senses that in the eyes of the world the most remarkable thing about her is that she isn't married.

Of course, we are aware of the wonderful opportunities that single women nowadays have. They can go on package tour holidays which cater exclusively for the unmarried and feature primitive plumbing and all-over tans. They can live in specially designed "studios", with beds that disappear into the wall and toy-sized stoves which never get grease-spattered because, as everyone knows, single women are allowed to eat Indonesian takeaways and cold tomato soup straight from the tin whenever they want to, unlike married people who are tied to the evening meal and the Sunday lunch. Single women, in short, unlike Old Maids, can live the life of Riley, which is probably why their married friends are determined to find them permanent partners.

Sometimes she thinks it would be quite convenient to be married but that it would be more convenient still if her friends could accept her single state as calmly as she herself does. But how can we when

magazines such as American *Cosmopolitan* insists that catching a man is better than catching a career and your very own mortgage? So we make her leave the office early in order to meet the latest in a line of thoroughly unsuitable men. Some of these turn out to be still shell-shocked and stumbling from the effects of a divorce. Some are already committed to a lady who is married.

Ah, but an amateur match-maker can know no rest. Only this week I met a man both attractive and charming and immediately went into automatic transmission. Br...

click... I'll ask him to dinner along with the television reporter. Click... br... I'll advise her to wear her red. It may be interfering but my matchmaking service is rather more kindly than that provided by singles bars and lonelyhearts columns in political weeklies.

* *Old Maids*. To be published in May by Pandora Press at £2.95.

...if you showed a man washing-up, for instance, you'd immediately ask what he's doing there, which would draw attention away from the purpose of the advertisement," said Mr Tubby Pitcher of Ogilvy and Mather, the advertising agency, when criticized for the sexual stereotyping of most advertisements.

Whenever I find a man in the kitchen, I wouldn't dream of asking him what he's doing there - I'd just hand him the dishcloth. But would certainly question his right to be in some of the places where advertising agencies place him. Why for instance is he climbing up a drainpipe clasp a box of chocolates? Why is he running after a girl with whom he is not acquainted and hampering her taxi from meeting a by attempting to force a bunch of flowers through the window? This is surely not reflecting reality, which, said Mr Pitcher, advertisements are designed to do; in real life scaling drainpipes and molesting women are likely to get you arrested.



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JAPAN AIR LINES



PARIS DIARY

by Frank Johnson

Sympathy for the devil

M Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of France's National Front - which is roughly the same as Britain's National Front - appeared on television the other day. All France watched transfixed. At least that was how it seemed, for people appeared to talk of little else the next day.

The programme's high command had pitted considerable manpower against the rather homely-looking Le Pen. Taking their places one after another in the swivel chair opposite came a series of France's best-educated, best-dressed, best-groomed political commentators. They were armed with unlimited supplies of embarrassing facts and quotations from his past. With such an imbalance of forces there could be only one result: Le Pen won easily. His interlocutors were detached, moderate and aware of the complexities of such matters as immigration. No one is ever convinced by that old pose. They manifestly hated him, and he them.

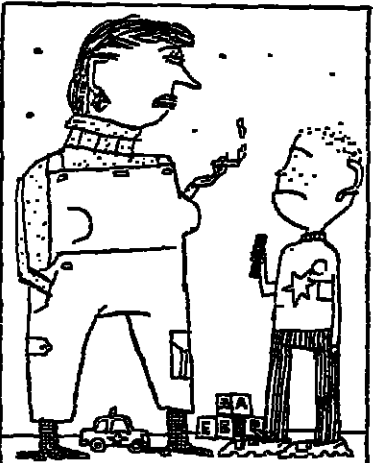
The interviewers made the error of assuming, as do so many of their kind, that one can prove that someone functioning within a bourgeois democratic system is a racist or an anti-democrat. There is no difficulty with Hitler or Mussolini. Nor would there be with Le Pen's obscure followers. But in democracies the leaders of these movements know how to stay within the bounds of decency. When the interviewers did come up with something damning, their patronising manner tended to win him sympathy.

M Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber, for example, scion of a well-known progressive dynasty, produced a remark made by Le Pen in the National Assembly in 1958 about M. Mendes France (a Jew), in which Le Pen had said he felt "patriotic and almost physical" disapproval of his opponent. An anti-Semitic remark, one suspects. Le Pen dealt first with the patriotic half of the comment. Mendes France had abandoned Indochina. As for the other matter, it was an aesthetic judgment: "I don't think Mendes France ever dreamt of passing for Adonis", he smiled.

Implied suggestions that Le Pen approved of Hitler, which being a raving French nationalist he clearly did not, allowed him to refer to the various wars in which he had fought for France, the military service of his family, and the wartime service in a German factory of M. Marchais, the present Communist leader. "The name of Le Pen is inscribed on the monument to the dead of Trinité-Sur-Mer while that of Georges Marchais is inscribed on the pavilions of the Messerschmitt factory at Augsburg."

In response to this tremendous bit of demagoguery, the interviewer was left gabbling about why the historical records company of which Le Pen was proprietor published records of Hitler. So it did, Le Pen replied, but it also published records of Lenin, Churchill, Mitterrand, de Gaulle and the history of Israel. A series of Algerian communist factory workers would perhaps have done better against Le Pen, for they would have engaged him at his level of commitment.

BARRY FANTONI



Mummy can't take you to a circus, darling. How about the Chesterfield by-election?

A mildly scurrilous right-wing tabloid was exulting: "He says outright on the telly what millions of the French think." My own unscientific polling around the bars and bistros I happened to enter during the week revealed that people agreed with much of what he said. But would not vote for him. That reaction is often found in similar circumstances in Britain. People suspect that there is something not quite right about voting for politicians who share their passions.

A friend explained the other evening that there is in Paris a certain Mme Dior, related to the mighty couturier, once married to Mr. Colin Jordan. She retains a lively interest in her former husband's country. She is a member of the extremely respectable Paris Association of the British Conservative Party, frequently attending its meetings.

The followers of England's soccer team are expected in Paris on February 29 for their country's "friendly" with France. It is to be hoped that, unlike in 1940, the city will be defended. But on this occasion the balance of forces should, in the last analysis, favour the French, since the city's renowned police are said to be making their dispositions. We of the expatriate British community are on their side in this dark hour. A generation of British comprehensive education is about to be unleashed against the historic capital of civilization.

96 hours: time to think again

by Geoffrey Bindman

The House of Commons Standing Committee on the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill is now examining its most controversial clauses: those dealing with police powers to detain suspects. On other matters, such as the power to seize confidential documents, the Government made concessions in response to objections from professional organizations. It has so far failed to withdraw or modify provisions under which a person suspected of a serious arrestable offence may be detained without charge for up to 96 hours after arrival at a police station.

The Bill allows detention for more than 24 hours where it is "necessary to enable the police to preserve evidence or of relating to that offence or to obtain such evidence by questioning that person". It is the power to detain for questioning which causes particular anxiety.

The power to arrest those reasonably suspected of serious crimes is a restriction of freedom without which the public could not be protected. But a person arrested should be brought before a court as quickly as possible or released. Many expert witnesses who gave evidence to the Royal Commission on Police Powers in 1929, including eight chief constables, considered that the police had no right even to question a person in custody, let alone to detain him for the purpose of questioning.

A police officer may have evidence sufficient to meet the test of reasonable suspicion justifying an arrest, but not enough to amount to a *prima facie* case fit to put before a court. Police practice has increasingly been to seek to fill the gap with information from a suspect - preferably a confession. Hence the frequency of reports

that "a man is helping police with their inquiries". The secretary of the Police Superintendents Association of England and Wales recently wrote that this expression is used because "at present on a serious charge it is often necessary to detain a person". It is a euphemism for detention for questioning.

Information obtained under physical and psychological pressure inseparable from isolation in a police cell is inherently unreliable. In 1977, Lord Justice Lawton declared that the practice was illegal. He said: "It must be clearly understood that neither customs officers nor police officers have any right to detain somebody for the purposes of getting them to help with their inquiries."

The police must charge a suspect as soon as they have evidence sufficient to justify a charge. The police are often reluctant to charge a suspect because questioning must then stop. In a recent case, *Mohammed-Holgate v Duke* (July 16, 1983) the Court of Appeal for the first time held that an arrest was not rendered improper merely by the fact that the object of the arrest was to detain the person for questioning in the hope of a confession. An appeal to the House of Lords is pending.

In the Mohammed-Holgate case, the suspect was released after six hours and there is no case where a court has authorized detention for the 96 hours provided in the Bill. Anyone detained at present without charge may apply for habeas corpus and require the detention to be justified by the police, but the proposed statutory power will

effectively exclude habeas corpus. Both "Justice" and the Law Society have complained that detention for questioning erodes and even destroys the right to silence. The Law Society, in a statement, adds this point: "Only the most hardened criminals can hold out against the continued pressure of questioning until the permitted time for detention has expired, while those less accustomed to police questioning techniques may have yielded by making a false confession - perhaps simply in order to end questioning."

Nor is concern limited to lawyers: a *Sunday Times*/MORI poll, reported on January 8, revealed that 65 per cent replied "no" to the question: "Do you think the police should have the power to detain suspects for more than 24 hours without charging them?"

It is a new departure in our law to allow detention for questioning. To allow some period of detention between arrest and charge may be necessary to enable routine administrative procedures to be carried out. In drafting the present Bill, the Government astonishingly appears to have overlooked that as recently as 1980, the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act laid down rules quite incompatible with those in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bills. In Scotland, the police must release a suspect within six hours of arrest unless he is charged. It is incomprehensible that the Government has chosen to introduce vastly more stringent detention provisions in England than in Scotland. Nearly all the objections of lawyers and the public would be met if the Standing Committee were to substitute the Scottish rules for those in the Bill.

The author is a solicitor

Escaping from a dismal history

Trevor Fishlock on a new mood in Argentina which may produce peace in the Falklands



Alfonso: coping with formidable reality

Buenos Aires. It is high summer in Argentina and on the fashionable beaches you can barely see sand for the glistening bodies. A magazine reports the first traces of a new phenomenon, *El Topless*, and shows discreet pictures of what it would have us believe are the swallows of the summer of the new liberty.

The beach superintendent is taxed earnestly on the moral question, but he is not drawn. The point is, he says, that if you are offended you can do something about it; you have recourse to the laws of a democratic country. I repeat, he says later, this is a democracy.

Argentines are trying on democracy for size, getting the feel of it. They roll the word around their tongues, as if tasting wine, and take pleasure in the novelties of a life without fetters.

A woman says to me that it is important to remember what life was like. "In the repression," she says, "we talked to no one we did not know intimately. If we wanted to speak of politics we did so while hurrying along a street, not in a restaurant where we might be overheard. We trusted nobody."

A man says that everyone knew of someone who had disappeared, the son of a friend, the boy who lived three doors away. And the frightening part was that people had no one to represent them. There were no congressmen, the cowed press could do nothing, the police were part of the apparatus of repression and law itself meant nothing. "We kept our heads down," he says. "What would you have done?"

The fresh start has resulted in a euphoric, postwar mood. Soldiers have been put in their place, tyrants are on trial, the Peronists squashed, and a decent man has put democracy on the country's calling card. And yet there is pessimism beneath the crust of optimism and hope. There is a melancholy in these deracinated people, and many of them look at their thin and dismal history of squandered health and opportunity, and find it hard to believe that, at this historic turning point, the country really will turn. Argentina is like one of those wretched football players who read about who wins a fortune and goes to pieces. Its leaders did not build and succour institutions, did not invest in their own country intellectually, politically or financially. They lacked a real commitment. They looked to Europe and took their money to Switzerland and the United States. "We are well practised at deluding

ourselves," a businessman says. "It is holiday time now and people have their democracy and feel pleased with themselves as they lie on the beach. Wait until they return to face reality."

"The reality," a woman says, "is that prices rise daily, and God knows where people get the money. But look at the shops, look at them spending. Last month my television rental was 245 pesos. This month, 410. How can you trust anything?" The smell of Argentina is of steak and roast beef, the basis of the country's wealth and high-protein diet. When some men talk of tightening their belts they mean they are cutting back on one steak a day, but poorer people grumble they are eating less meat and more pizza. An Anglo-Argentine considers his Zin-the-tenderloin. "In my lifetime we have been richer than Canada," he observes. "Now we are like a banana republic, counted in the

Third World like some misgoverned African or Asian country, or Bolivia. Think of the humiliation."

Like many others he blames "the monsters," the military rulers, for the country's wrecked economy and bad name. But he is honest enough to recall that 60,000 people gathered to cheer Galtieri in the main plaza of the capital at the start of the Falklands war.

Argentines tell me they are people who forget easily, who have no sense of history or tradition, or of reality. Two-thirds of the country's presidents in the past 50 years have been in uniform, and the dictators have divided up the country like loot. The last juntas even divided up television: there was an army channel, a navy channel and an air force channel. As the state owns most of the natural resources and means of production it was easy for the soldiers to control everything. Their arms spending was vast and

crippling, and they made fortunes in commissions.

In Buenos Aires I visited a huge hospital building. It had been almost completed, then abandoned, a typical episode of a grandiose scheme and resulting waste. In its grounds was a building said to have been a secret prison and torture chamber. The basement had been filled with earth to hide the evidence, it was said.

But the skulls and handless skeletons of the disappeared ones are everywhere being unearthed, rising as if to accuse. A few people ask themselves: what kind of people are these, our countrymen, who shot little children, gave electric shocks to pregnant women via the foetus, who tied bodies like strings of sausages and threw them from planes? Of course, the people blame the soldiers. How could we know what was going on, they say, and what could we have done? And an admiral says: "Don't blame the junior men, they were just obeying orders."

But for the time being Argentina's armed right-wing party, the military establishment, is crushed. No one would support a coup, the army's economic power is being broken down, and Peronism, a form of delusion, a belief that will get better without effort, has been defeated.

The demolition of the military edifice and rejection of Peronism are plainly important aspects of the new hope, and the belief among many Argentines, particularly younger people, that this time things are different. They argue that the prerequisites for modernizing the country have been achieved.

But democratic structures are not easily rebuilt at the best of times, and this is not the best of times. In the past the people have been easily bought: Eva's handouts, a football victory, an invasion stunt. Memories are short and it is by no means certain that the traditional rapacious rulers have at last been put permanently in their place.

After their first holiday under democracy for many years Argentines are leaving the beaches to return to formidable reality: a devastated economy, high unemployment and inflation, the fuel of discontent. It is President Alfonsín's great challenge - and he is a clever and determined man - and a test of the people's resolve. It will be hard, for their nationalism has never moulded them to an ideal, and their long experience of plenty has not equipped them with the qualities of stubbornness and persistence.

The political cost of thrift in the NHS

Out in the wilds of the NHS, health service administrators, with the air of Noel Coward's Indian army colonels, are musing: "Whatever happened to old Rayner? ... I wonder what happened to him?"

Rayner, you may remember, was he of the famous scrutinies: 90-day, business-inspired exercises in the art of cutting red tape to produce near enough instant reports on how costs could be cut, bureaucracy disposed of, and money saved.

The NHS has been subjected to no fewer than 10 of them. The first began work in 1982, which by anyone's reckoning is more than 90 days ago. Not one has yet seen the light of day. To the NHS administrators, sick of being pilloried, reorganized, cut, and abused as inefficient by the politicians, the long delay in an exercise that was meant to show them how to do these things efficiently is no small cause of delight.

The reasons for the delay appear complex. In the first place, soon after the early Rayner scrutinies were set up, Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, came up with Roy Griffiths, the deputy chairman and managing director of Sainsbury's, and set him off on his whirlwind investigation of NHS management.

Grappling with Griffiths' far-reaching recommendations, which could produce long-term NHS savings, seems to have diverted ministers from the shorter-term savings the scrutinies offer.

A more likely reason for the delay, however, is that the scrutinies have

produced a mixed bag of recommendations, not all of which are to ministers' liking, and some of which are politically embarrassing.

At first sight, the subjects of the scrutinies are scarcely stirring stuff: NHS staff advertising, the use of non-ambulance transport, and communication between the health service and patients, seem hardly likely to send tremors down most people's spines.

Take the issue of NHS staff advertising, for example. The scrutiny is believed to have come up with three options. One is "good housekeeping" - reducing the newspaper space taken for each advertisement and making greater use of job centres. Another is for the NHS to start its own management magazine which could carry many of the advertisements, reducing spending outside. The third is producing a glossy job sheet for many of the vacancies, to be circulated by health authorities.

The trouble with the last two is that the first is risky and looks more like nationalizing staff advertising than meeting the Conservative philosophy of privatization, and both would heavily hit the income of private publishing houses producing nursing, medical and administrative magazines.

Ministers apparently do not relish the prospect of hitting their own, and of being accused of damaging private-enterprise publishing.

Then there is the scrutiny on the payment of fees for treating people involved in road accidents. Under a piece of legislation left over from the 1930s, health authorities can claim

some money back on a no-fault basis from the drivers of vehicles involved in accidents. The bill is met by the insurance companies.

The scheme works poorly. It brings in only £3m a year, while costing £12.5m to administer.

The scrutiny recommended that it should be scrapped as more trouble than it is worth, and unfair when the victims of hang-gliding accidents, for example, who have knowingly taken risks, are treated free.

Scrapping it would however deprive the NHS of some £2m - no small sum when decisions on whether to spend as little as £436,000 on the heart transplant programme require weighty ministerial consideration.

Alternatively, the scrutiny said, the system would work better if micro-computers were installed in accident departments to encourage clerks to take down the details needed to reclaim the money. The computers would offer other spin-offs - analysing the department's workload, for example, so that unnecessary staff were not on duty when business was slack. With spin-offs, the computer would probably pay for themselves, the scrutiny concluded. But that would involve capital expenditure, which, needless to say, is unpopular.

Another scrutiny looked at the provision of nurses' and doctors' homes. It apparently discovered that the NHS is sitting on literally tens of millions of pounds' worth of real estate. Some of it is in appalling decorative and structural order. Very few nurses and doctors actually need to live within walking distance

of hospitals, and little of the accommodation can be justified, the scrutiny is believed to have found.

It suggested selling off much of the property. Ministers should talk to building societies and housing associations about providing accommodation in areas such as big city centres, where it is hard to come by and expensive. The money raised from sales should be used to provide assisted mortgages and possibly subsidized rents, with the rest spent on improving the NHS. Staff who needed it would get better accommodation, and the NHS would get some much needed capital.

Ministers, however, already embroiled in a political row about privatization in the health service, seem to have run scared of possible charges of asset-stripping if they sold off nurses' homes.

Rumour has it that Mr Fowler will shortly take a detailed look at some of the scrutinies, and some awkward decisions may not be far off.

But the price that has been paid for the delay is a legacy of considerable bitterness and disillusion among those who were pulled off their normal jobs for four months to undertake the scrutinies. They now feel worn-out while changes are not being taken up.

One said last week: "I'm told my scrutiny is on Mr Fowler's 'too difficult' pile. There is merit in the Rayner scrutinies approach. But given their track record, if someone told me now that they had been asked to do one, I'd say 'don't waste your time'."

Nicholas Timmins

Anne Sofer

All one team in the London marathon

At six o'clock last Wednesday morning the chairman told us we had beaten a record and a ragged cheer went up: this was now, by two hours, the longest meeting in the history of the Greater London Council. Bloodied, battered, staring and yawning, we could still show the world a thing or two: and the last freely-made budget by a still breathing GLC (before rate-capping and impending abolition catch up with us as they may have done by this time next year) was an event to be made memorable.

It is, of course, not unusual for local authority budget-making meetings to last well into the early hours. They are the culmination of months of discussions, calculations, consultations, lobbying, recalculations and debate in the local press. (Nothing, in fact, could be a greater contrast to the intense secrecy and lack of participation with which national budgets are prepared.)

By the time the actual budget is presented in a local authority there are usually no more surprises and (provided the ruling party has a secure majority) the result is a foregone conclusion. The debate, however, has a ritual significance.

Preparations for our own marathon were made well in advance. In order that members could car-pool between votes, four committee rooms were converted into makeshift dormitories. (Majority party men, majority party women, opposition men, opposition women: the Alliance, offered the choice of whom to sleep with, diplomatically stayed in the council chamber.) One Conservative reappeared for each vote in his elegant Noel Coward dressing gown and cravat.

Around 2 am concentration flagged, and the siltier side of human nature took over. One Labour member twice rose to her feet to make a speech, only to be overcome with a fit of the giggles before she could utter more than "Chair ...".

In a lull between divisions a senior Tory stood on his head in the well of the council chamber, to admiring applause. But by the end we had regained our composure, made our concluding speeches with a succinctness brought on by desperate fatigue,

voted for the last time - and the 1984/85 budget was made.

As this description may convey, a strange feeling of camaraderie has developed at County Hall. All the polemic, all the clowning, lie lightly over a shared sense of outrage at what is being done to us. Even those who have in the past been sceptical as to whether the GLC has either the right boundaries or the right powers to do an effective "strategic" job (and that long list includes both myself and the present leader of the council) are left gasping at the prospect of the shambles that will be left by the Government's legislation which is a demolition rather than a reconstruction job.

According to all the opinion polls, this feeling of outrage is now shared by a vast majority of Londoners. It seems to be based not on any sudden surge of support for the present administration, nor on any very clear idea of what the GLC does, but on two fundamental gut-reactions.

The first is an instinct to defend democracy - and it is in these dark days reassuring to know there is such an instinct. It will make particularly difficult the next parliamentary stage in the abolition timetable: that is the "paving the way" expected within weeks which will lead to a general election in 1985, before the decision to abolish the GLC has been taken, and before it can effectively be carried out - surely a constitutionally improper proceeding.

The second reaction is based on the enduring, sentimental, self-congratulatory loyalty to the idea of London which its inhabitants always seem to feel. What else can explain the survival of that appalling song, *Maybe it's because I'm a Londoner*, or the fact that we never tire of documentaries about the Blitz? Besides, the history of tension between the Government and the London mob, between the will of Westminster and the demands of the capital city, is a long one.

So in the end the most powerful appeal is the purely emotional one: "How can we have a capital city without its own government?"

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for Camden, St Pancras North.

Ferdinand Mount

False economy of a one-party state

To most of us, the scenes were strange and disturbing: the heavy masses of red and gold decorations draped on the coffin, the oppressive darkness and gloom, the sheer size of everything, pillars, avenues, processions. And at the heart of the whole business a little, short-breathed old man with a trembling salute - his very feebleness seeming to make the prospect even more disturbing.

But there is another way of looking at the events of the past 10 days, viz. another Soviet leader dies in his bed, having been ill for months but without the slightest suggestion that he might step down. The vast nation scarcely stirs. A massive, somnolent stability appears to prevail. Once installed, a Soviet leader these days can, it seems, look forward to uninterrupted enjoyment of the sweets of office with no retiring age. At first sight, there does appear to be something to be said for the one-party state, at least from the point of view of the leader of the one party.

One viewer who may well have taken this view is Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. For only last week he wrote in these columns: "We believe that the one-party state is the most effective mode of unity to give the necessary conditions for stability and economic development. Inter-party bickering only undermines the ability of the nation to organize the supreme effort."

I hasten to acquit Mr Mugabe of any taste for the rougher side of the Soviet regime. He himself made it clear that a one-party state would be introduced in Zimbabwe only by constitutional means and "after full consultation with the people". He is a strong believer in the protection of minorities and says "my ministers and I yield to no one in our dislike of detention". Well, there are one or two RAF officers who might think that "yield to no one" was coming it a bit strong, but if you had been locked up as long as Mr Mugabe, you might reasonably be credited with some sympathy for the detainee. And when he calls himself a Marxist, it would be unfair to think of him as a full-blown Lubyanka-and-all-stations-to-Siberia Marxist.

But when he rhapsodizes about the beauties of a one-party state, we can, I think, be fairly sure how his mind is running: nice smooth ride, schoolchildren waving flags, no troublemakers, all pull together, five year plan and no answering back.

Something akin to this view is widely shared. Imperialists of the old school are inclined to say things like "parliamentary democracy is a wine that takes centuries to mature", or "you can't expect these people (ie, just down from the trees) to grasp the idea of Her Majesty's loyal opposition". The African soul, we may even be told, revolts against such a fragmentation of communal feeling. While on the left, it is frequently argued that economic planning requires a temporary renaissance of the democratic frills.

Influences from the West no less than from the East thus tend to confirm the leader of a newly independent country in his view that the tolerance of a legal opposition is a luxury - splendid if you can afford it, but in no way making it easier for the nation to make progress or for oneself to sleep soundly at nights.

But is this really true? Experience suggests rather that running a one-party state turns out not merely to involve prolonged brutality and bloodshed but also to be extremely hard work. The present undoubted stability in the Soviet Union was bought at very heavy cost indeed - millions of lives, great cruelty and corruption, and a wretchedly low standard of living.

Perhaps one should send Mr Mugabe, under plain wraps, a copy of 1984 or of Alexander Zinoviev's *The Reality of Communism*, not with a view to making his flesh creep, but rather to point out the huge effort entailed in organizing a thoroughgoing one-party state. It is not simply a question of a few amateurish ideology classes or a couple of loudspeaker vans touring the bush. Every village, every school, every farm has to be saturated with ideology night and day; every public dissenter has to be punished to deter imitation; every critical group has to be smashed and every criticism given an ideologically correct answer.

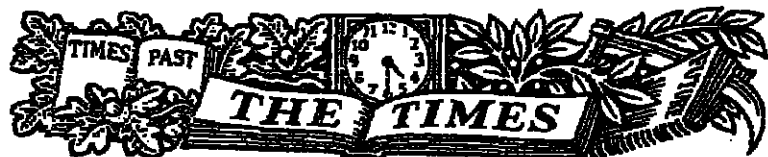
How sweet and simple, by contrast, are the habits of democracy. There, the enemy is plainly and unashamedly in view; the official opposition will siphon off your most tiresome critics; the threat it poses will rally your own troops.

Where else have we seen such severity in power as was shown by Nehru in India, De Valera in Ireland, Senhor in Senegal or Kenyatta in Kenya? Some of these cunning old buzzards could not be credited with an unspotted record on civil rights: now and then, people were locked up or even executed in somewhat dubious circumstances. But in all these countries, a kind of openness towards the idea of opposition survived as long as they survived, despite the occasional state of emergency and granted preventive detention. And granted their starting points, economically these countries have been among the most successful.

The usual riposte is that the geographical and cultural situation of a newly independent nation dictates how much democracy it can afford. Even the admirable *World Human Rights Guide* by Charles Humana (recently published by Hutchinson, £9.95) says of one African country, the Ivory Coast, that "the human rights situation, related to its geographical position, is reasonable". Which is as though human rights could grow only in certain soils or climates, like bananas or rhododendrons. In practice, huge differences are visible between the nearest neighbours.

So long as he comes from the dominant tribe or party, the man who leads his nation to independence has every prospect of seeing off the opposition in any democratic contest until he turns up his toes. The hardest lesson to learn is that economic progress is more likely to gather momentum in an open and plural society.

The sad thing is that leaders in Africa and Asia have so often been guided by western Europeans who did not or would not understand the causes of western Europe's own prosperity. The worst of our colonial legacy of the Third World is not the Macre or the Speaker's Chair but our own lack of faith in them.



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DANGER OF SPILLAGE

The momentary lull in the Gulf war suggested that the situation was not out of control. Both sides seemed capable of self-restraint while waiting for a United Nations mission to look at damage to civilian areas. However, the war has now resumed. It creates a very dangerous and unstable situation in the area, as well as causing a lot of suffering. Iran's bombardment of Basra last week raised tension another notch. Coupled with the build up of Iranian forces in the north and renewed threats of a major Iranian offensive it has given rise to fears that the war could flare up to a point where other states and the super powers would be drawn in.

The most obvious way this could happen would be if Iraq felt so hard pressed on the ground that President Saddam Hussein felt compelled to carry out his threat to "bomb the mullahs into sanity", sending his powerful air force against Iran's oil installations. Iran might then retaliate by trying to close the Straits of Hormuz through which oil from the Gulf reaches the open sea. The Americans would then try to keep the Straits open and the scene would be set for a wider conflict. Another possibility is that Iran will succeed in defeating and occupying Iraq, thereby vastly enlarging the territory and the power of Muslim fundamentalism, and destabilizing many other regimes in the area.

Fortunately, this is one conflict in which the Americans and

the Russians are not on opposite sides. They share a common fear of Iran and what it represents. Even Syria, with its Moscow links, though it has used the Shiite Muslims in Lebanon, is not confident of its ability to control them. Other states in the area are even more wary. Hence there is a broad basis of common interest, albeit of a rather negative kind, which can be mobilized to prevent an outright Iranian victory. Yet Iraq has few friends either. An Iraqi victory which strengthened the regime of President Saddam Hussein would be seen as only slightly less dangerous than his total defeat. Hence the rather limited help that has been reaching Iraq from France and elsewhere has been designed to avert defeat rather than to assure victory.

All that the Western powers can aim for is to contain the conflict and try to insulate the rest of the area from its effects. The first concern must be to protect freedom of passage through the Straits of Hormuz, if necessary and if feasible by force. The Americans are preparing for this contingency and they deserve as much support as their allies can provide. Fortunately there is no need for anxiety at the level created by the oil crises of the 1970s, as there is now a glut of oil. Consumption has been curbed by recession and conservation and the industrialized nations have built up reserves to last at least ninety days. Other sources of supply

have also been developed. The Straits of Hormuz no longer represent the jugular vein of the Western world. Their closure would be survivable, for a while at any rate.

Nevertheless, they need to be kept open. In the first place their closure would have a devastating effect on the economies of the region. Earnings would drop sharply and political stability would become even more fragile than it is already. Iran's earnings would drop, too, which might be a good thing, but the effects would not be easily calculable. Western interests would also suffer in direct and indirect ways. Inevitably the removal of such a substantial source of supply would gradually push up oil prices and undermine industrial confidence. In such troubled waters the Russians would be tempted to do some fishing. A common fear of Iran falls very far short of providing enough glue to hold East and West together in the Middle East.

Prevention is better than cure. While military contingencies must be prepared for, the West should also snatch the opportunity to explore the possibilities for compromise: to make clear Western interests in the Straits; and to demonstrate that it will seek to prevent the defeat of Iraq. At the same time it needs to concern itself with the roots of instability in the rest of the Gulf area. Even if the worst does not happen the war is an urgent reminder that it might.

PLODDING TO POWER

So much attention has been paid to the filling of Mr Andropov's posts as party leader and head of state that the filling of a third vacancy has passed almost unnoticed. The electorate of Moscow's Proletarian District had expected to vote 99.9 per cent in favour of President Andropov as their sole candidate in the March elections to the Supreme Soviet. Now voters must make do with a woman machine-minder from a ball-bearing factory. Of course this could have a distinct advantage: their representative will be able to devote all her time to safeguarding their interests, since her chances of going on to be elected chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet - President of the USSR - are very slim indeed.

The delegates to the Supreme Soviet (there are more than 1,500) invariably include a high proportion of young people, women, workers and peasants, many of whom are not members of the Party. Yet when they gather formally to elect the Presidium and the Council of Ministers, they return with peculiar monotony the same old men who head the "separate" Party structure who, it must be admitted, have indeed accumulated considerably more experience than the average lady ball-bearing maker. However, the example of certain democratic countries suggests that when a new female broom emerges on

top some invigorating spring cleaning results, and this could be precisely what the Soviet system needs. Why then do these energetic young female workers never come within reach of the top three posts: General Secretary of the Communist Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Premier), and President?

The road to power in the Kremlin depends not on the one-candidate elections planned for March, but on a long, slow climb up the party structure holding tightly to the coat-tails of a patron rising star. Since Lenin seized power there has been no constitutional method laid down for replacing the leaders - only death, dismissal, or Kremlin coup threaten their tenure of office.

Lenin was 47 in 1917 and Stalin only slightly older when he eventually disposed of his chief rivals and emerged supreme. Khrushchev became head of the party at 61, Brezhnev at 57, Andropov at 68 and then Mr Chernenko, the oldest of them all, at 72. The system promotes time-serving bureaucrats, not revolutionaries or even radical reformers.

As they ascend the party ladder they may be appointed to party or government posts. The government ministers, supposedly elected by the Supreme Soviet, are to be found in the party Central Committee,

together with commanders of the armed forces, local party administrators and leading members of other influential groups. The most important government figures, such as the Premier, Minister of Defence, and Foreign Minister, have membership of the party's top body, the Politburo, but carry less clout than members who are in the policy-making Secretariat of the party Central Committee as well.

It is party status which has the greatest significance. Lenin created the party and after the revolution also headed the government, then known as the Council of People's Commissars. Both Stalin and Khrushchev chose to become Premier as well as leader of the party, while Brezhnev and Andropov opted for the presidency, leaving the premiership to Nikolai Tikhonov, now 78. It is convenient to be head of state when meeting foreign leaders, who will certainly not be greatly impressed by the vice-president, 83-year-old Vasily Kuznetsov.

Mr Chernenko may himself become President, or may allow another Politburo septuagenarian that honour, thus depriving a younger rival. But it is his post of party General Secretary that attracts the envy of his more ambitious colleagues, promising the continuation of factional disputes to the detriment of good government in the USSR and stable relations with the West.

ROME SACRED AND PROFANE

Signor Craxi may be excused for making much of the "historical" character of the concordat he signed on Saturday with Cardinal Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state. It is not just that the new agreement unpicks the concordat which was pursued to the Lateran Treaty made between the Holy See and Mussolini's Fascist state in 1929. In so far as it signifies Rome's readiness to formalize the separation of church and state in Italy it draws a line under a period of history that began with Constantine's removal of his capital to the east more than sixteen hundred years ago.

The agreement does not affect the juridical status of the Vatican City state which was defined by the Lateran Treaty. It is concerned only with the operation of the church within the Italian State. The church relinquishes most of the functions conferred on it by public law of the kind that would be commonly classified as civil and therefore proper to the agencies of the state; and it loses most of the special privileges and dignities claimed or conferred. Roman Catholicism ceases to be the religion of the state. Rome loses its recognition as a "sacred city" and the notional protection it was theretofore afforded by regulations supposed to make it a seemly city also. Relationships of property, finance and taxation have proved less easy to unscramble. A joint commission is to do more work on details. The affairs of the Vatican Bank do not come into this. But the fact that its disputed responsibility in the matter of the Banco Ambrosiano

is believed to be nearing a settlement has improved the atmosphere of negotiation.

The new arrangements reflect changes that have come about both in attitudes within the post-conciliar church and in the pace of the secularization of Italian society, recently dramatized by the church's failure to bring off referendums to repeal laws on abortion and divorce. The sort of formal separation now achieved in Italy has already come about in two other major Catholic countries of Europe, Spain and Ireland. Bishops of the latter were on the witness stand the other day proclaiming that "we rejoiced when the ambiguous formula regarding the 'special position' of the Catholic church was struck out of the constitution by the electorate of the Republic". The surprising thing is that the earlier handiwork of Pius XI and Mussolini should have lasted so long, even as a deadish letter.

The feature of that accord which has lasted best and achieved apparent permanence is the settlement of what used to be called the Roman question, the status of the papacy after it was deprived of its remaining temporal sovereignty by the Piedmontese army in 1870. The creation of the miniature Vatican City state encouraged some bourgeois of the Curia to hope that the days of papal regnancy were returning. Mussolini's reported reply was that the Lateran agreements merely left the papacy enough ground to bury its corpse. That echoes Thomas Hobbes's premature dismissal: that the papacy is not other than

the ghost of the Roman Empire sitting crowned upon the grave thereof. However, it must be said that if all Mussolini meant was that the territorial grant was large enough to permit a decent burial of the papacy's pretensions to temporal power, he was right.

Deprivation or renunciation of temporal rule and now the explicit separation of church and state do not mean that the papacy or the Roman church has lost all appetite to influence secular affairs. It was easier for Pope John Paul II than for his recent predecessors to acquiesce in a less ambitious political role in Italy, for he is not an Italian. But he has made very evident his high view of the political activity of the church in Poland. Nor is he reluctant to give the rulers of this world moral advice as to the conduct of international relations or the application of human rights, which translates without too much forcing into political recommendations.

The ascendancy of the democratic secular state and a new-found respect for other Christian denominations and other faiths have moderated the interest of the Roman Catholic church in theocracy and in arrangements of constitutional privilege. So has the less unquestioning temper of new generations of Roman Catholic clergy and laity. But there are other less direct ways of exerting corporate influence on social and political affairs, and these lie to hand for any community animated by so large and penetrative an understanding as the Christian faith.

Keeping political parties free

From Mr William Rodgers

Sir, The decision of the Government to back down on the trade union levy is monstrous. But why do you say (leading article, February 18) that state funding is "rightly" rejected?

The principle was conceded as long ago as 1937 when the leader of the second largest party in the House of Commons was paid a salary as Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition. It was decisively established in 1975 by the decision to extend payments to three other officers of the official Opposition and to make substantial grants for administrative and research purposes (the so-called "Short Money").

This is used for party political purposes which extend beyond the House of Commons. At its least, "Short Money" releases other party funds for use elsewhere. In practice, the facilities are of great assistance to Opposition spokesmen in their campaigning round the country.

No party should expect to survive on state subsidies alone. That would be entirely wrong. It is simply a matter of giving additional help in relation to the income they receive directly from individual members.

As a start, the cost of such funding need not exceed the cost of replacing one of the Royal Navy's Harrier aircraft lost in the Falklands. This would surely be a small price to pay for political parties free from manipulation by their present paymasters.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM RODGERS,
48 Patishull Road, NWS,
February 18.

Neighbourhood watch

From Mr Miles Hardie

Sir, Mr Stewart Tandler's report (February 10) about the neighbourhood watch scheme prompts the thought that more use might be made of such neighbourhood networks in promoting health and social welfare as well as in preventing crime. Maybe there are lessons we can learn from big cities in other countries, not least in the developing world, where economic and other pressures have led to greater reliance on community self-help than we have become accustomed to in Britain.

In Mexico City, for example, a neighbourhood or patchwork system has been developed for primary health and social care, based on local patches of up to 500 families/2,500 people in defined geographical areas.

Basic to the system is the preparation, by locally recruited health aides working under professional supervision, of a community map for each patch. This shows all dwelling-places and other buildings, and is accompanied by simple statistical and other information about standards of housing, sanitation, social conditions, etc. and listings of the main causes of death and morbidity for that particular community.

The basic information gathered from each patch is aggregated to form the basis for a community programme of priorities or targets for action to improve standards of health and social welfare, with particular emphasis upon the promotion of health and prevention of illness.

The health aides work with teams of doctors, nurses and social workers based on a network of health posts and health centres linked to referral hospitals.

One of the countries that pioneered the concept is Costa Rica and there the infant mortality rate has declined over the past 10 years to the stage where it is the lowest in continental Latin America and better than in some cities in the USA and Britain.

In the developing world priorities tend to be concerned with communicable diseases and care of the young; in Europe they are more likely to be with diseases of affluence and care of the elderly.

Admirable though it is in so many respects, general practice as at present organised in Britain's big cities does not lend itself to such a system of identification with small defined communities and their particular needs.

The general practitioner's average list of around 2,000 patients may be scattered over a much larger community running into tens of thousands and the general practitioner may or may not have a nurse or social worker attached to his practice who may well be responsible to a different employing authority.

It might be worth while to set up some more experimental joint health and social service patchworking schemes in some of Britain's cities to see if we can benefit from the experience of a system that is certainly producing impressive results elsewhere.

With groups of four to five GPs serving neighbouring patches it would of course still be possible for there to be freedom of choice of GPs, as is the case in our villages and small towns.

Yours faithfully,
MILES HARDIE,
Director General,
International Hospital Federation,
126 Albert Street, NW1,
February 13.

Fighting talk

From Mr Ian Smith

Sir, Perhaps Mr George Shultz "got out of his pram" because he had "lost his bottle".

Yours faithfully,
IAN SMITH,
7 Bessie Court,
44 Earl Russell Street,
Aylesstone,
Leicester,
February 17.

Farm output and national interest

From the President of the National Farmers' Union

Sir, David Hart ("Who's afraid of the farmers?" February 13) is misguided enough to believe that the case for maintaining a healthy home food production industry rests on the electoral voting power of farmers. It never has.

The case rests rather on the national interest and the long-term interests of consumers - and 100 per cent of voters are consumers. This is why all governments since the war have not merely passively accepted the case but have taken positive steps to create an economic environment that encourages improved production and productivity in home food production.

He is also sufficiently muddled in his thinking to confuse measures designed to increase the volume of output with those designed to improve the efficiency of production. The latter has a vital bearing on the real cost of food whatever the actual level of production. Both are of great significance to all our people, whether as consumers or taxpayers.

If we produce any less food in the UK, the shortfall must necessarily affect the balance of payments. The value of food produced at home last year was over £11,000m: the balance of payments surplus was just over £2,000m. Imports of food cost foreign exchange which we can ill afford.

Since we came fully under the common agricultural policy in 1978 retail food prices have risen on average by 8.6 per cent a year. The average increase for all retail prices has been 11.2 per cent a year. In general, the price of food in relation to average earnings has gone down as agricultural productivity has increased.

The current vogue for introducing emotive prose about the countryside, based largely on myths and the misuse of statistics, is not a useful contribution to a debate which is essentially about achieving the best deployment of our national resources.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD BUTLER, President,
The National Farmers' Union,
Agriculture House,
Knightsbridge, SW1,
February 16.

From the Director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England

Sir, The fate of our hedgerows (February 6) is a symptom, rather than the cause, of what is going wrong in our countryside.

All sorts of other well-loved features of England's landscape are disappearing fast - meadows, ancient woodlands, heath and moorland. The trends are alarming.

Many farmers are now trying to promote conservation on the ground, some successfully. This is very welcome. But the brute fact is, those who do are swimming against a powerful economic tide. Overwhelmingly, the financial incentives contrived by both the Ministry of Agriculture and the EEC are pushing farmers hard in the opposite direction - stimulating intensive production regardless of other values. Many farmers themselves deplore this.

However, current EEC negotiations present a golden opportunity to bring about changes to UK

and EEC agricultural policies, so that farming and conservation can be made to move together in greater harmony in future.

The opportunity lies in the EEC's proposed revision of the so-called "Agricultural Structures" regulations. In their final form these will dictate how thousands of millions of pounds will be paid to farmers, as grant-aid, over the next decade.

As now drafted, the regulations would exacerbate many of the trends which have caused so much conflict recently between agriculture and conservation.

But this can be changed if the Government seizes the opportunity. Last month CPRE and the Council for National Parks argued before a parliamentary committee that simple amendments to the regulations could build conservation values into all future farm planning in the EEC, including the UK, without detriment to farmers' incomes.

Last Friday we met the Minister of State for Agriculture, Lord Beland, to seek the Government's support for our amendments. He told us bluntly that the Ministry of Agriculture has no intention of moving willingly towards this obviously desirable outcome. If his ministry's view prevails in the present negotiations, thousands more of our hedgerows - and countless other English landscape features and wildlife habitats - will continue to be lost, at public expense.

There needs now to be massive public and parliamentary resistance to this view. CPRE will be doing all it can to persuade the Government to act more far-sightedly. We should like to hear from all who feel they can help us.

The stakes could hardly be higher.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN GROVE-WHITE,
Director,
Council for the Protection of Rural England,
4 Hobart Place, SW1,
February 13.

From Mr Christopher Miles

Sir, I used to play a game with amateur ecologists and ask them to do a hedge for me. There is one which was always dated as being between 200 and 400 years old. I had planted it myself.

If Sir David Scott (February 15) wants to see a blackthorn hedge I can show him one. It is marked on a 1761 estate map and I hardly think anyone would actually have planted blackthorn since then, although it makes a good hedge.

When a hedge is laid it is effectively "razed to the ground". To the extent that the laid stem is kept alive it robs the stool of energy to throw up new shoots from the ground and is a compromise to maintain a stockproof barrier while it does so.

Sadly, like many other things which were part of economic life, hedge-laying has now been relegated to the status of a hobby. If hedges are to be preserved they will have to be taken down to ground level from time to time by mechanical means.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER MILES,
Court Lodge Farm,
Bletchingley,
Surrey,
February 15.

Charges for visitors

From Mrs May Chorley

Sir, I read John Witherow's piece on St Paul's (February 15) with some interest.

St Paul's is not the first cathedral to make a charge for visitors. Salisbury Cathedral has been charging groups for some time. Winchester Cathedral, which has very limited funds for administrative purposes, realized that they would have to do something realistic about "paying their way" and have for some time had a voluntary donation box as one goes in, with a Friend of the Cathedral to give one a Big Smile as one puts in the Suggested Donation.

Westminster Abbey may not be a cathedral but, faced with similar problems, has for many years made a charge to view the royal chapels. Many cathedrals are fast coming to

the same conclusion, even if they have only got to the stage of actually suggesting the amount that should be donated by each visitor.

How shameful that the City of London St Paul's Endowment Trust, which was set up specifically to raise the money needed by the cathedral to keep running on a day-to-day basis for the next 10 years, should not have far exceeded the mere £2m target. The target was not even reached.

The Guild of Guide Lecturers supports St Paul's in its attempt to keep abreast of rising costs. We would be short-sighted not to, since every sightseeing tour of London benefits from St Paul's as a living church and architectural gem.

Yours sincerely,
MAY CHORLEY, Administrator,
Guild of Guide Lecturers,
11 Blackfriars Lane, EC4,
February 15.

Health Service cuts

From Mr John Chawner

Sir, I noted with interest the response of Mr Kenneth Clarke to the junior hospital doctors' concern about health service cuts (report, February 14). Whilst I do not, in any way, wish to comment on the effect of the cuts, I am most surprised at Mr Clarke's remarks about Clatterbridge Radiotherapy Centre.

I note that he states that emergencies can be admitted to the unit without delay. With the present system of ministerial appointment one cannot, I suppose, expect a minister to have any deep understanding of health matters, but nevertheless one is most surprised at the lack of knowledge displayed by the response.

The unit is entirely concerned with the treatment of cancer. Most patients going there know they have the condition and have been told so by the clinician. They often have to wait, with this knowledge, frequently up to six weeks for admission, a situation which is nothing less than deplorable.

My point of issue with Mr Clarke is that all cancer cases are emergencies and it is nonsense to suggest that they can be admitted immediately.

I write to you as I work in an area which is served by the radiotherapy centre and these delays are a matter of record.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CHAWNER,
Consultant Obstetrician & Gynaecologist,
St David's Hospital,
Bangor, Gwynedd,
February 17.

Hepatitis vaccine

From Dr Elizabeth Fagan and Dr Roger Williams

Sir, re "Princess gets rare vaccine for Africa visit" (February 7), we would not wish readers to be misled by information given in this note concerning the hepatitis B vaccine and the possible impact in its use.

The hepatitis B vaccine in this country (Hep B vax, Merck, Sharpe & Dohme), and which is developed in the USA, has undergone the most extensive safety testing and trials of any vaccine previously marketed in this country. Its safety and efficacy have been fully endorsed by the World Health Organisation.

In particular, there is no evidence then for transmission of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome by the hepatitis vaccines which have been used to date.

Infection with the hepatitis B virus is probably the commonest cause of liver disease worldwide. There are over 200 million persons with chronic hepatitis B infection, of whom many will die from liver damage, including primary liver cancer. But with the advent of the vaccine there is a real hope that this infection and the disease it causes will eventually be eradicated.

Africa is a high-risk area and the medical advisers to HRH the Princess Anne are correct in advising her to take this precaution.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH FAGAN,
ROGER WILLIAMS, Director,
Liver Unit,
King's College Hospital,
Denmark Hill, SE5,
February 8.

Royal broadcasts and responsibility

From Lord Blake, FBA

Sir, Your analysis (leading article, February 6) of the Queen's constitutional position as regards her speeches is confusing and inaccurate. It is as well to be clear what the conventions today actually are before arguing for a change. Four propositions can be safely made about the present situation:

1. The Queen's Christmas broadcast and Commonwealth Day message in March are the only occasions when she speaks without ministerial advice and responsibility. This has always been the convention.

2. All other speeches which she makes in the UK are made on the advice and responsibility of UK ministers.

3. All speeches which she makes in a Commonwealth monarchy, for example Canada or Australia, are made on the advice and responsibility of the prime minister of the country concerned.

4. All speeches which she makes when visiting a Commonwealth republic, e.g. recently Kenya, Bangladesh and India, are made on the advice and responsibility of UK ministers. This convention is fully understood by the presidents and governments of those republics.

By arguing, as you do, that British ministers "should accept formal responsibility for her Majesty's decisions and words on these occasions" you are knocking at an open door. British ministers have always accepted the responsibility which you seem to be urging them to accept in future.

Yours faithfully,
BLAKE,
House of Lords,
February 17.

Houses in green belts

From Mr Sydney Chapman, MP for Chipping Barnet (Conservative)

Sir, You published a letter from me (August 15) immediately following the first draft circulars issued by the Department of the Environment on green belts and land for housing. I was critical of the circulars which, at the least, I believed to be vague and open to completely different interpretations by developers, planners and the public. As I sensed at the time, my fears were echoed far and wide.

I applaud the Government for recognising this widespread concern, withdrawing the circulars and now bringing forward revised versions. The Secretary of State, Mr Patrick Jenkin, and his minister with particular responsibility, Neil Macfarlane, deserve credit for responding sympathetically and I am confident the new draft circular on green belts meets all the valid criticisms made.

I felt David Walker's article in your centre page (February 10) was a trifle pessimistic in too readily assuming it was impossible to reconcile the protection of the green belts with the need to provide adequate and suitable land for future housing demands. I believe both policies are not incompatible and can be realised.

More importantly, it is to the tackling of this task which the House of Commons Environment Select Committee has set itself in its first enquiry in this Parliament. As a recently appointed member, I am sure a sensible and acceptable strategy can be devised.

My confidence is reinforced with the knowledge that the select committee includes distinguished former ministers with essential experience, such as Sir Hugh Rossi (chairman), Sir Reginald Eyre and the longest serving housing minister in recent years, Mr Reg Ffreeson. Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY CHAPMAN,
House of Commons,
February 11.

Up front

From Mr John Griffiths

Sir, Further to Mr Turner's letter (February 14), certainly it is unprecedented for four front-row captains to play in internationals on the same day. Indeed, only 19 front-row forwards have captained countries in the international championship since the last war: seven Englishmen and four each from Scotland, Ireland and Wales. And the only championship matches featuring opposing front-row captains in this period were the Calcutta Cup matches of 1964, 1973 and 1974.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GRIFFITHS, Statistician,
Rothmans Rugby Yearbook,
22 Norwich Way,
Rickmansworth,
Hertfordshire,
February 15.

Mixed-up kid

From the Reverend Canon M. C. G. Sherwood

Sir, Scientific study "may lead to such incompatibilities being neutralised" (report, February 6).

Then what happens at the last day, when wheat and tares and sheep and goats are to be divided?

Perhaps the plague in Tetbury Parish Church concerning the Saunders family is as accurate as we can get: "Further particulars the last day will reveal".

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL C. G. SHERWOOD,
The Vicarage,
Tetbury,
Gloucestershire,
February 16.

From Mr David Taylor

Sir, A cross between a goat and a sheep: gosh!

Yours faithfully,
DAVID TAYLOR,
Wheel House,
23 Mill Lane,
Saffron Walden,
Essex,
February 16.

A SPECIAL REPORT

Good ideas abound in Britain. The key need is for British businesses to take up the successes of scientists, inventors and technologists and not leave them for competitors abroad to exploit

Technology transfer

British scientists have always been prominent among the Nobel Prize winners for research. Their intellect, their imagination and their success is envied and admired by many of their contemporaries. Financial constraints now dictate whether the subject can be researched at all these days, so the skill that is currently being developed and must be perfected to the level employed by the Americans and the Japanese is how to translate that scientific research into a commercial product.

Such innovation was harnessed a century ago in the industrial revolution of iron, steel and all the old technologies Britain now braces itself to repeat the same with the new technologies of today and tomorrow.

The United States has also shown Britain and other parts of Europe that the gap between pure scientific research and its technological application, a process called technology transfer, can easily be bridged provided those scientists are encouraged to make their results available or are even encouraged to create companies with themselves as shareholders or directors. The success of small, high technology companies that have sprung up in the vicinity of the universities on the east coast - Boston,

Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology - and those in the west - California and Stanford universities - is the envy of most of Europe.

Not only are these new companies able to transfer scientific discoveries easily between the laboratory and the shop floor, but also in the process the companies have become one of the primary sources of new jobs in the United States.

It is for the latter reason that technology transfer has caught the attention of politicians, who now see these new companies as the only means of stemming the unemployment tide.

Two years ago, the Government designated the year Information Technology Year and embarked on a programme to increase the awareness of British industry to the presence of computers, telecommunications, automation, control, video and a host of other technologies that need to be used and further exploited. The year had finished in jamboree style with a highly publicised speech by Mrs Thatcher at a conference on the Barbican, in the City of London.

Last year the Prime Minister staged another event, inviting 250 hand picked delegates to a high-powered seminar on science and technology at Lancaster House in London. There

Mrs Thatcher publicly stripped the British Technology Group - an amalgam of what once was the National Enterprise Board (NEB) and the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) - of its right to exploit the scientific inventions of British universities. The monopoly, had been a "Government mistake". The BTG rule was viewed as too restrictive. The "monopoly" was not flexible enough to ensure that the technology transfer between scientific discovery and application would take place as quickly as possible.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, was equally as enthusiastic about the change. He said at Lancaster House: "I do not think it right that all the eggs should go into the same basket. Inventors in universities will be free, subject to certain safeguards to the public interest, to develop their own inventions by whatever route they wish."

The staging of exhibitions to bring inventor to exploiter appears not to be enough. Partnerships must be formed and commitments made by both sides to pursue the commercial interests of the inventions, is the widely held view in industry.



Technology in medicine: a patient undergoes a head scan on a nuclear magnetic resonance imaging scanner which took 10 years of development at Aberdeen University by Professor J. R. Mallard (left) and his team.

In the wake of that seminar last September were created dozens of consultancies to assist in the exploitation of scientific discovery. Two exhibitions being staged this week are meant to enhance that process.

One is staged at the National Exhibition Centre (February 21-25) called Techmart and the other is the seventh European Information Technology and Office Automation Exhibition (February 21-24) at the Barbican.

The staging of exhibitions to bring inventor to exploiter

appears not to be enough. Partnerships must be formed and commitments made by both sides to pursue the commercial interests of the inventions, is the widely held view in industry.

"If we are so clever, why are we so poor?" declared Dr Duncan Davies, former chief engineer and scientist at the Department of Industry. He made the statement last spring while speaking at the Technical Change Centre created in 1981 to research the effects of

technological change on the national economy.

At the same symposium, Sir Bruce Williams, TCC Director, said: "We would like to make a more detailed study of the way the Japanese organize R&D (research and development), because it seems that some of these problems of communication between R&D, production and marketing which are so obvious in Britain are much less of a problem there".

It is important to emulate the East and harness scientific research, since public spending

on research and development over the past four years has reached a staggering £12,500m. The US experience is equally relevant.

What is the correct strategy remains a matter for debate. Sir Henry Chilver, vice-chancellor of Cranfield Institute of Technology, and Sir Alec Morrison, vice-chancellor of Bristol University, have claimed, in advice to government, that the spending on research must be more selective since we cannot afford to explore every avenue of scientific development.

What to see

Two exhibitions of significance open tomorrow:

● **Barclays Techmart Exhibition** at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham (up to Saturday, February 25). This shows is the first designed specifically to provide a vehicle for the transfer of technology.

● **INFO 84: the 7th European Information Technology and Office Automation Exhibition and Conference** at the Barbican, London (up to Friday, February 24).

The research expenditure in Britain is now running at about £3,500m a year, of which the Government provides £1,650m. Britain spends £18 a year per person on defence research and £47 on civil research. Comparable figures for our European neighbours are £4 and £73 in West Germany; £12 and £47 in France; £27 and £74 in the United States and nothing and £60 in Japan.

Reporting in their capacities as chairmen of the Cabinet Office's Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development (ACARD), they had concluded: "In the past, it was possible to maintain a UK presence in the vast majority of areas of scientific inquiry; basic science was - at least by comparison with many applied science areas - a relatively cheap activity".

There are many options on offer to ensure improvement in Britain's use of technology transfer. It has yet to discover a foolproof formula.

Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

ENCOURAGEMENT AND ADVICE AREN'T ALL WE'RE OFFERING THE HIGH-TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY.



Hot Air Pop: Paul Goodens, an ex-student of the Industrial Design course at the Central School of Art and Design, London, will be showing that design does have a lighter side, when his hot air corn popper, a pop corn machine, is displayed on the colleges' stand at Birmingham.

The academic prize winners

The Government has never disguised its disillusionment with the British Technology Group (BTG). As a consequence it has ordered the group to divest itself of unnecessary equity stakes, and to be more responsive to the exploitation of scientific discoveries from British universities.

Despite that feeling, which is based largely on the Conservative Party's dislike for public investment in companies that could be supported by private finance, the BTG is still one of the best examples of how a group can encourage the transference of scientific innovation from laboratory to marketplace.

The function of the group is to promote the development and commercialization of technology derived from UK public-sector sources, such as universities, polytechnics, research councils, and government, to take responsibility for protecting and licensing inventions from these sources, to provide funds for development, seek licensees and negotiate licence agreements with industry. It is now the intention of the Government that the private sector should be able to exploit such university research, breaking the BTG "monopoly" in this area.

The BTG, formed in 1981 through a forced marriage between the National Enterprise Board (NEB) and the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), has 1,600 UK patents and patent applications, 600 licensees in Britain and abroad, and about 300 inventions that provide the group with revenue. It is also funding over 360 programmes at universities and other research establishments.

Here are three typical examples of BTG projects. In 1980 a manufacturing company called York Technology was set up to exploit the advances made in fibre optic instrumentation by Professor W. A. Gambling and Dr D. N. Payne of the University of Southampton. The first product invented was an instrument to measure the refractive index (measure of opaqueness) along the length of the glass fibre. In the first 18 months of production the value of deliveries exceeded £250,000 with 80 per cent of them being exported.

M&D Technology was created to harness the research on nuclear magnetic resonance

imaging for medical diagnosis conducted at the University of Aberdeen. The research - led by Professor J. R. Mallard and Dr J. M. S. Hutchison - was to result, after 10 years' development, in a machine which produced images of the body with "startling clarity".

First models were delivered last year, and a typical machine will cost in the region of £400,000.

Computer design was exploited at University College, Cardiff, based on work conducted by Professor M. Healey. In 1980, along with two partners, Peter McHugh and David Shear, Future Technology Systems was set up. The result of their efforts was a high-performance computer Series 88 which allowed the user the full range of computer applications. These included word processing, data processing, telex preparation and viewdata.

All of these companies were BTG prizewinners in its academic enterprise competition of last year.

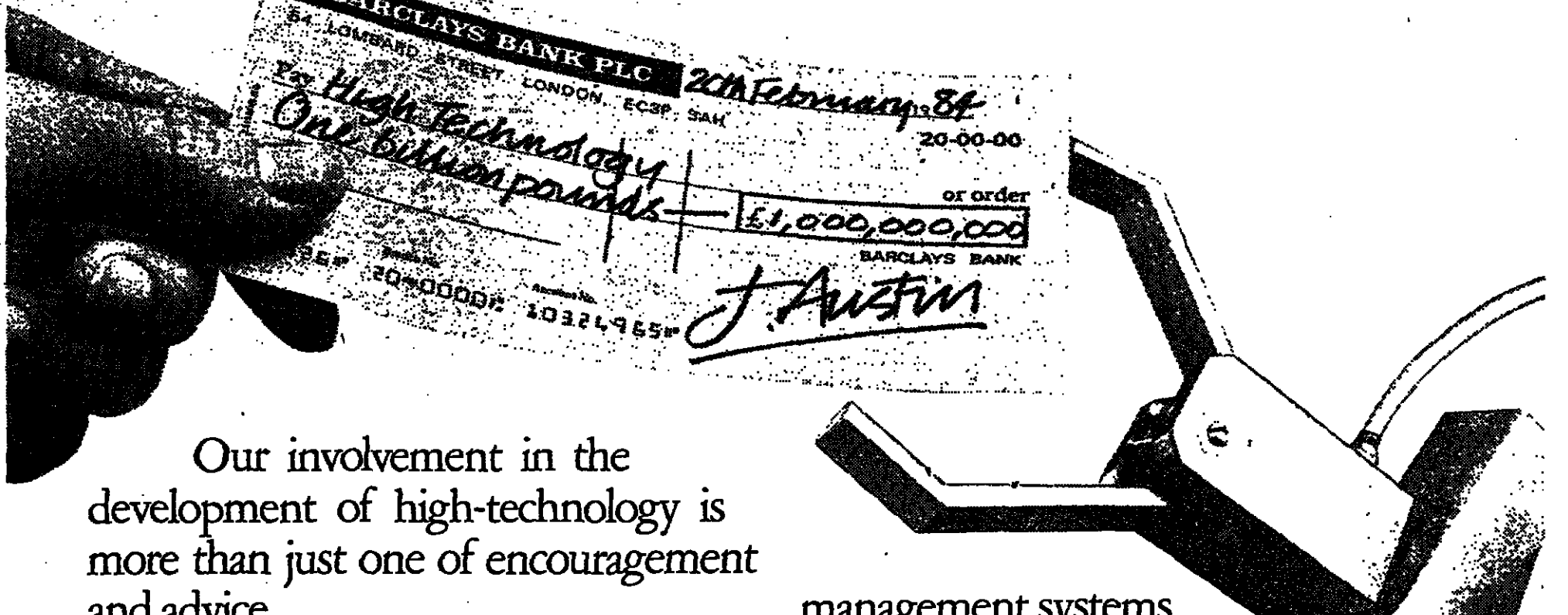
In the private sector there are many companies as active as The BTG. The ICF has taken a stake in Sinclair Research, which last year sold 10 per cent of its equity for £12.5m. Sinclair has now sold millions of its home computers to dozens of countries around the world, has launched a pocket-size flat-screen television at about a third of the price of its nearest rival, and has recently launched its new business microcomputer, the QL, for under £400.

PA Technology is another example of the private sector technology transfer and research group.

Mettoy, one of Britain's largest toy makers, in partnership with PA Technology, developed the Dragon home computer. It was Proteus which was to provide the necessary financing for the expansion of the computer project.

Comtech (Combined Technologies Corporation) required an information storage and retrieval system on which to hold data like catalogues. A system was developed by PA Technology which holds over 6,000 pages on A4 information in image form, and several thousands of data in digital form, all on a 12-inch plastic disc.

Bill Johnstone



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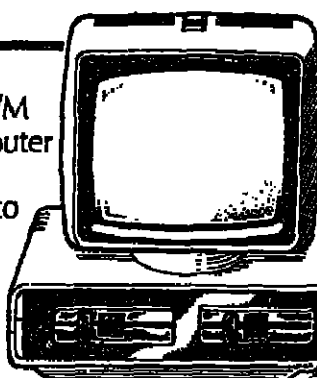


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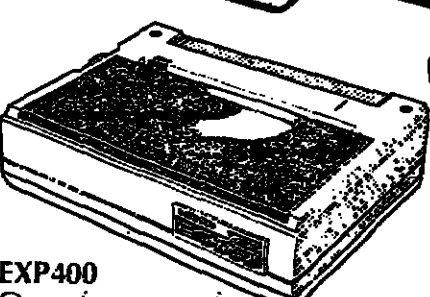
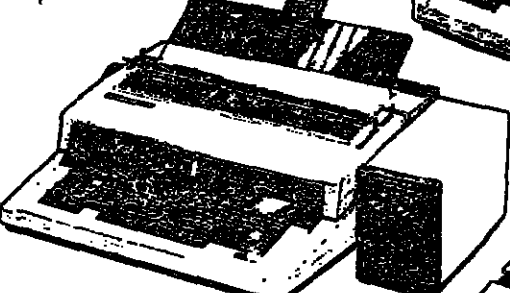


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FINANCE SOURCES

The bankers, fighting to back new ideas

It used to be said that Britain always had the brains to lead the world in innovation, but not the money or commercial skills to make those ideas pay. But things are changing.

High Street banks, merchant banks, investment trusts, stock-broking firms and the Government are now competing to finance ideas and reap the financial rewards from the myriad of high technology ideas which are electronically transforming homes and industry.

For some time Barclays Bank with 3,000 branches throughout the country has claimed to be the largest lender to new ideas and it says no one has yet challenged it. That may be because no single person or group in Britain can calculate who lends most by the very nature of investment being ad hoc. The regional structure of the banks and government agencies adds to the immense fragmentation of the loans industry.

Barclays says it lends £1,000m to hundreds of technology customers. However that figure might give a false impression of the number of new ideas clamouring for cash, given that the typical levels of its lending to small companies at an early stage of formation runs at £50,000. Barclays admits that its big figure includes the millions lent every year to the giants of the industry such as Racal, Plessey and GEC.

Whatever the size of the nationwide kitty to lend to small firms, Barclays says there is more than sufficient funds around to meet current market needs. However for the man with the good idea in his head or just coming off the drawing board, making the right choice of ideal lender could be a daunting task.

The first call is likely to be with the local bank. Depending on the stage of development, the inventor will have three choices. He either opts for a straightforward repayment loan, an overdraft or allows the bank to take some stake in the business in return for cash.

Most clearing banks have special subsidiaries which deal exclusively with equity funding. Lloyds has Pegasus Holdings which also funds management

buyouts and among a package of financial help the bank offers loans of up to £75,000 for between two and seven years under the government-backed Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme.

The 3,200-branch National Westminster offers a range of loan facilities from a £2,000 to £250,000 business development loan over one or 20 years to help small businesses in coal and steel closure areas, to eight-year loans ranging from £5,000 to £250,000.

Barclays runs a start up loan to a maximum of £75,000 with no interest, the borrower agreeing to a formula or royalties attached to the end product as a means of repayment. The formula is calculated on anticipated sales. The bank is now giving loans to about 160 early stage technology companies through the Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme. Eighty per cent of the money borrowed is guaranteed by the Government what ever the eventual problems of the company. For more developed companies with proven ideas but which need more funds to expand, Barclays runs a Venture Capital Fund. This is the long-term high risk end of the business. Shareholders are always last in the queue when a company fails.

Barclays has put cash into about half a dozen. The minimum investment is £250,000 and the results are long term. It has been involved in this type of funding for about three years and says its too early to pick out success stories.

Lending to companies in high technology appears no higher risk area than loaning money to any other type of company in its early stages. The bank points out that a study by accountants Robson Rhodes into the reasons for the first 50 failures under the government loan scheme did not highlight high technology as posing bigger risks than any other.

Inefficient accounting and reporting systems with weak management of cash flow were listed as the main reasons for a company's collapse. It is the need for strong management in the early stages which prompts most equity or loan companies to seek the right to nominate at

least one member of a company's board.

Not every scheme for financial aid insists that the originator of an idea has to give up both equity and exclusive management rights merely to gain development capital.

Experts who have examined sources of finance place a company's development under five broad headings: conception, start-up, expansion, buy-outs, and realization. Government grants and private backers are more prevalent in offering money for start-up and conception. Clearing banks, merchant banks, investment funds and the stock market are more ready to finance expansion buy-outs and realization.

However the Department of Trade and Industry, responsible for grant allocation says it has been given £250m to spend over the next three to five years over 11 main areas of the Support for Innovation Scheme. Of that money, almost £195m has

already been earmarked for specific cases. The Department's top loan is £5m, but the average advance is about £25,000. Most government schemes will lend up to a third of the total development cost but will not grant retrospectively. Applicants may well need to employ a consultant designer if the idea has industrial application to satisfy the Department that it is worth backing.

The Department is also working a Joint Appraisal Scheme with 26 major financial institutions. Those eligible to apply are companies which have already been granted financial support under one of the Department's grant schemes. Applicants have to nominate one financial company and then authorize the Department's own experts to examine the project and make the findings available to the nominated lender.

The institutions include most

of the major English and Scottish clearing banks, development capital offshoots of merchant banks and investment trust companies.

A growing area of private finance for ideas is the Business Expansion Scheme which affords tax relief on the amount private investors put into a venture providing it is not withdrawn within five years.

Since 1981 Business Expansion Schemes have mushroomed and have now established a manageable and practical formula for collecting and investing the money investors want to put up to keep their tax bill down. Electra Investment Trust, owners of the Electra Risk Capital has been in the forefront of such schemes. There are now 26 funds operated by a mixture of stockbrokers, public companies, investment trusts and licensed dealers in securities.

Philip Robinson

Details of finalists*

Technomark Technology Transfer Trophy (Sponsored by the British Technology Group)

*Professor J. H. Beayon, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP. Tel: 0792 205678

In 1970 he developed ideas for a new type of mass spectrometer now known as the "reversed geometry arrangement". VG Analytical Ltd, Manchester, made the first production model in 1976. Since then 67 machines have been sold, mostly overseas at an average of £200,000 each.

*Professor M. J. Hampshire, University of Salford, Department of Electronic & Electronic Engineering, Salford, M5 4WT. Tel: 021 736 5843

Patented a multiplexed electronic wiring system called Salplex, for Ward and Goldstone plc. Now negotiating with several vehicle manufacturers to achieve world's first production contacts to multiplex a high volume vehicle.

*Professor P. J. Lawrenson & Dr J. M. Stephenson, Department of Electrical & Electronic Engineering, The University, Leeds, LS2 9JT. Tel: 0532 431751 ext. 352

In conjunction with colleagues at Nottingham University, they have developed a radically new type of electric motor with integrated electronics - the Switched Reluctance Motor.

Technomark Industrial Trophy (Sponsored by the Confederation of British Industry)

*Kaldair Ltd, Astronaut House, Hounslow Rd, Feltham, Middlesex TW14 9AD. Dr A. McKenna, managing director. Tel: 01-751 6191.

Investor of the Year (Sponsored by the Institute of Parentees & Inventors)

*ABC Technology Ltd, Warwick University Science Park, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL. Contact: Alan Brady. Tel: 0203 410104

*Warwick Computer Designs, Warwick University Science Park, University of Warwick, Coventry. Contact: Ian Smith. Tel: 0203 24011 ext 2920

*Winners will be announced this week

Techmat AWARDS 1984

The company has developed a range of process flares which have revolutionized gas and liquid hydrocarbon disposal.

*Oxford Magnet Technology Ltd, Osney Mead, Oxford, N. J. Randall, managing director. Tel: 0865 250128

Is a member of the Oxford Instruments Group and develops and manufactures magnet systems for NMR whole body scanners.

*Thorn-EMI, Datatech Ltd, Spur Road, Feltham Trading Estate, Feltham, Middlesex. Mr P. E. Seward, divisional manager export. Tel: 01-890 1477

Development of high density digital recording systems, designed for segments of space and satellite recording plus defence uses.

*Mr D. C. L. Grew, 34 Pine Ridings, East Preston, Hampshire, West Sussex, BN11 2TW. Tel: 09062 5561

Invention is the Microne self-aligning rule and drawing aid which sets itself square across a sheet of paper and produces parallel lines, like a normal tee-square, but fits directly on the edge of the drawing paper.

*Barclays Special Award for the technologically-based company considered most likely to succeed.

*Caerleon Comprehensive School, Cold Bath Road, Caerleon, Newport, Gwent. Mr C. W. Lapham, headmaster. Tel: 0633 420106

*Orwell High School, Maidstone Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 9ER. Mr John Taylor, science teacher. Tel: Felixstowe 282625

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*Winners will be announced this week

*Kenneth White, West Bank, 51 Ordsall Park Road, Retford, Notts, DN22 7PQ. Tel: Retford 701134

Developed a process for using straw and other similar fibrous materials to manufacture a good quality base board for use in packaging, construction and materials handling.

*Peter John Scott, 9 Whitwell Park, London N19 3TS. Tel: 01-263 4021

Has patented a pair of complementary three-dimensional measuring instruments for use in anatomical and medical research and archaeological zoological and botanical classification, which makes it possible to measure simply without contacting the object. Non-setting up own company to manufacture and market the microscope.

*Mr D. C. L. Grew, 34 Pine Ridings, East Preston, Hampshire, West Sussex, BN11 2TW. Tel: 09062 5561

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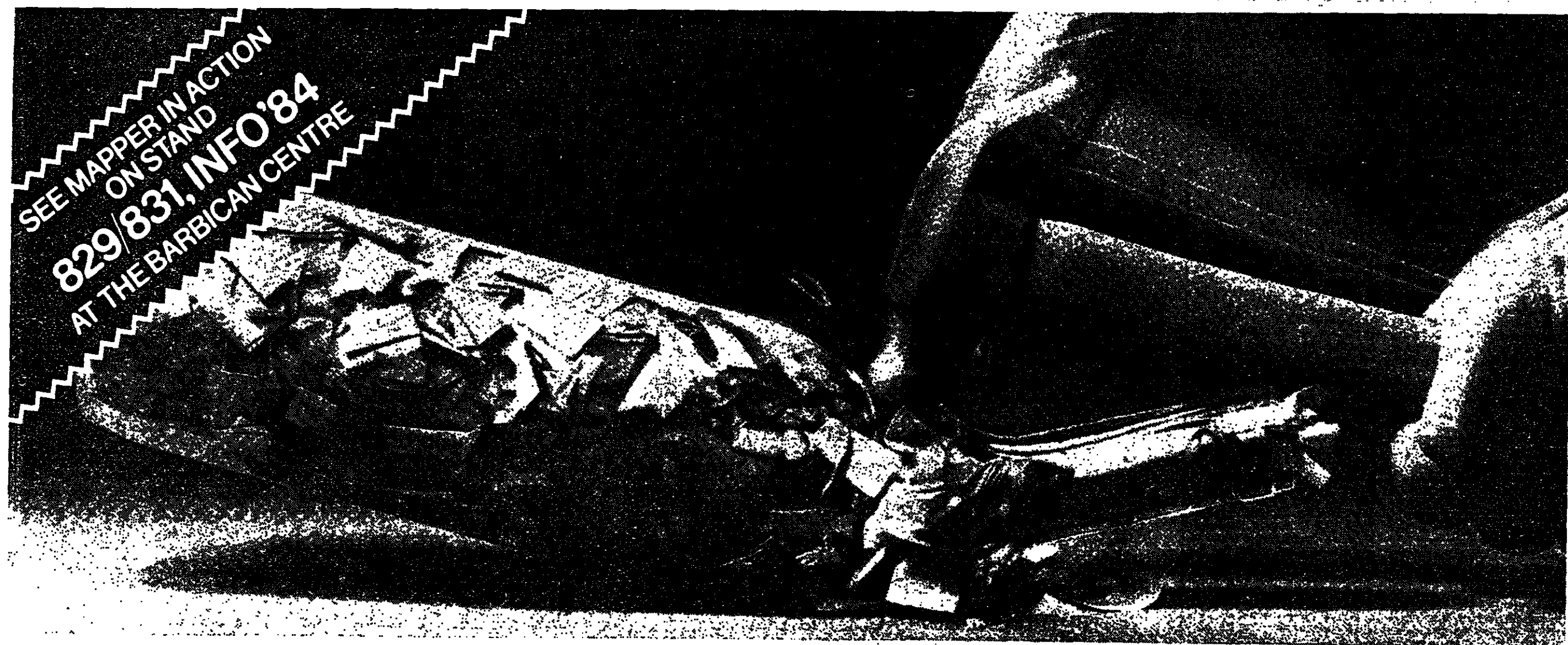
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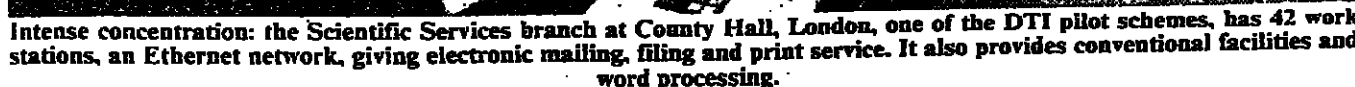
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Who will win the pot of gold?

Professor Derek Smith, managing director of QMC Industrial Research Limited - an offshoot of Londons Queen Mary College - is concerned that academics should retain their independence. As chairman of the University Directors of Industrial Liasion (UDIL) he is behind a major practical innovation designed to reveal the mysteries of the academic

That was the situation until last September, when Professor Smith came up with the idea of

On the figures that UDIL prepared for the government departments this would eventually recoup 10 per cent of the higher education budget - £100m annually, half of which might come before 1988. Just £15-20m is currently earned "the hard way", he added. The computer system would pay for

"There is really very little innovation in the academic world", said Mr. Lane. "When I was involved in full-time academic work no one told us to innovate. It was the furthest thing from our minds: we spent most of our time just trying to keep up with and reclassify

Paul Walton

The big companies move in

The National Computing Centre has in particular acknowledged the value of electronic filing and retrieval by launching a study on the

The terminals, or workstations, could be linked to each other through a ring telecommunication circuit. The entire office to which electronic messages and data would be flowing may be controlled by a

The reverse may also be the case affording large companies the opportunity to license their technology to small companies. The exhibition is also meant to give inventors an opportunity to raise support for future development and research. The exhibitors are universities, R & D organizations, government and private research institutes, patent agencies and venture capital organizations. B.J.

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FLEET STREET

The keys that must be tapped

The traditional processes used by most Fleet Street newspapers are rooted firmly in the industrial revolution. For generations the lines of demarcation have been clear to everyone: journalists write, the composing room sets type and lays out pages, the foundry makes plates and the machine room prints papers.

These accepted practices have bestowed a legacy of resistance to change unequalled in any other. The opportunity for change has been present for the past 20 years. Some attempts have been made to bring it about — each partially successful but falling far short of the objectives.

The reasons for these shortfalls are disputed by management and unions: inadequate planning, inflexibility and insufficient capacity of technical solutions, insufficient training, inability of the workforce to convert to new methods — with more than a little truth in each of the assertions.

The greatest impact of the new systems has been in the pre-press operations — the receipt creation and presentation of editorial and advertising material. Under traditional methods, all of this work is done twice, once by the originators — reporters and telephone sales girls — and then again by Linotype operators in the composing room. The new systems present two opportunities to improve the methods of originating the material and to bypass substantially the production preparation.

This second element is where the main battle lines are drawn. For management it is an opportunity to reduce the timescales of preparation, enabling later news and advertisements to be presented to the reader and, of course, it is an opportunity to reduce manning levels and costs.

For the print unions, specifically the NGA, it is a battle for their right to survive in the pre-



"Pasting-up" at The Times using photocomposition: a compositor sticks articles and pictures to a calibrated sheet which is then photographed forming a negative to produce a page for the paper.

press operation. They suggest the benefits of this single keystroking are overstated by management, that many other factors contribute to the profitability or otherwise of newspapers — such as cover price, advertising rates editorial policies.

If they are to concede single keystroking then it must be on a *quid-pro-quo* basis of safeguards for the individuals and a continuing role for the NGA as a union in those areas affected. News Group of Portsmouth has started training NGA members as sub-editors, an area traditionally staffed by members of the National Union of Journalists. The progress of this particular case will be watched with interest by newspapers all over the country.

Other advantages are to be gained from the unrestricted use of the newer "front-end" systems. In editorial areas a computer terminal used for creating a story can also have access to electronic libraries, making research faster and easier. Stories sent from news agencies can be transmitted via computer memory direct to disc storage.

The systems can maintain a watchful eye on spelling and prevent the unfortunate creativity sometimes found even in our great newspapers.



Checking galley proofs from the computer.

In advertising the terminal can be used to prompt and train sales staff — reminding them of any special requirement a regular advertiser may have or suggesting additional details that may be beneficial in the wording. Better wording means a better response to advertisements; that means more advertising from satisfied clients, and that means more revenue.

With the ability of computer systems to scan, store and manipulate photographs and artwork as well as text, the next

major technical breakthrough is in the creation, assembly and layout of all the elements of a newspaper page in computer memory and then output direct to a printing plate, by-passing many present processes.

Again, this would shorten the production cycle and mean fewer staff.

As yet none of these elements is firmly in place. But even when they are — as they are in the US — the way will still not be clear for our national newspapers. Their printing presses are all letterpress, a relief printing system using heavy lead plates, but the main thrust of computer system development is aimed at the production of offset plates.

Overcoming these difficulties will mean either huge investment unlikely now in the wake of the major programme undertaken by many Fleet Street newspapers in London's dockland or alternative solutions such as printing from photopolymer plates or converting the presses to a hybrid system such as Di-litho. The problems cannot be ignored, but they pose no reasons for avoiding the changes that must be made.

Rod Hunt

Management Services manager, The Times.

OFFICE AUTOMATION

'Guinea pigs' benefit

Despite the impression given by glossy advertisements, automating the general office worker is a much more complex process than merely buying an appropriate machine and plugging it in. To find out about the complexities and their implications, the Department of Trade and Industry's Information Technology Unit has been promoting a series of demonstration trials involving manufacturers and state organizations.

The first programme, which paired the Cabinet office and Xionics, began in spring 1982. The twenty-first involving the National Coal Board and Wang, was announced earlier this month and is expected to run until late in 1985.

The scheme which provides £250,000 towards the cost of equipment was announced by Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, in June 1981. It is part of the Government's plan to promote office automation in the interests of national efficiency and

productivity and to develop a competitive supply industry. Consultants have been used before to procure advanced equipment in the public sector, but not in such an intensive way.

The first problem came in selecting consultants. No consultant had all the management and technical skills needed. Accordingly, one of the first tasks of the DTI's Information Technology Office Automation unit was to put together a consortium of 10 management consultants to work on the project.

The enthusiasm of "guinea pig" users has to some extent compensated for the shortage of skills. The interest and tolerance of users is also a factor of the office automation programme highlighted by officials. Managers welcomed using a keyboard, particularly man-

agers without secretaries. There are even some examples of civil servants attending night school typing courses.

Once the systems were installed, however, tolerance gave way to exasperation over standards of reliability. Manufacturers rapidly found that office workers were much less interested in novelty than in reliability.

A lesson reinforced by the trial installations is that hardware represents only a fraction — probably less than a third — of the investment needed to create a workable office system. Significant adjustments were needed to tailor the computer software programmes to the requirements of lay operators. Part of the extra cost — estimated at £100,000 to £200,000 — of devising new programmes was borne by the

suppliers but there are several examples where the users made their own investment. An important factor in the success of the BBC Breakfast TV/Hewlett Packard pilot, for instance, was that the BBC invested more than £200,000 in specially designed software in addition to the standard package.

Another lesson emerging from the pilots is that users need to make provision for added internal costs of between £50,000 to £100,000 per annum. This is spent on teams of up to four people, on training additional to that given by the supplier, and on maintenance.

The costs of the systems are clearly very high. What are the advantages? The first evaluations of the DTI projects are due this year and will, according to a senior official, be "as frank as the laws of libel permit". However, while the assessments are expected to show improved quality of work and the ability to make faster decisions, the value placed on such benefits is likely to remain subjective.

A fact sheet describing the Xionics installation in the Cabinet office involving four senior staff and three secretaries lists nine objectives:

- improved and faster presentation of documents
- quicker gathering and incorporation of local comments and contribution to documents
- more effective use of existing information
- more accurate and readily accessible information
- Less retyping by secretaries
- reduced clerical tasks and less mis-filing
- increased job satisfaction for secretaries because senior staff delegates more work
- the reduction of abortive telephone calls, involvement of intermediaries and reduced frequency of interruptions
- an assessment of the benefits obtainable from wider use of management aid systems within the Cabinet Office

The "catch 22" as the experts see it is that office automation cannot be judged until a system is installed and fully operating. This requires an "act of faith" similar to that of the sponsors of the first generation of main frame computers.

Although the final evaluation of benefits of the pilots may not offer definitive guidance, the lessons being learned during the course of installation are already proving valuable. The lessons are being applied to other parts of public sector by the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency (CCTA). As for the participants, at the very least the experience gives them better understanding as to what to look for next time.

Patricia Tisdall

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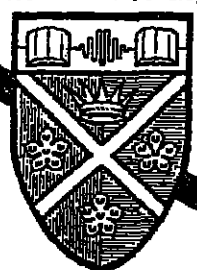
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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Does manufacturing matter any more?

Tomorrow Mr Roy Hattersley - on whom falls the task of dragging Labour's economic policy clear of the detritus of last year's election programme - will outline his revised approach. This far from a general election, it is themes, not details, that matter; and from Mr Hattersley's words so far, it is his focus on manufacturing that is politically interesting. For the Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to have stirred up both the trade unions and the Confederation of British Industry recently, by what they claim is his undue reliance on the newer service industries to boost the British economy.

The politicians' emphases mirror what, at first sight, appear to be a sharp divide in the fortunes of these industries. Manufacturing employment is still falling, on the latest figures, by 20,000 jobs a quarter. Service employment is rising by 25,000 jobs a quarter, even excluding the self-employed. Manufacturing output, though rising, is still 14 per cent below peak 1979 levels; output in the services, though harder to measure, is clearly above its previous peak.

Manufacturing is the old, shrinking territory of mass unionized labour, now accounting for a quarter or less of either Britain's output or its employment. The services now are the big employers, but also contain many of the small businesses dear to the entrepreneurial heart of Thatcherism. Manufacturing exports have fallen short of imports, by about £1 billion in the last quarter of 1983 alone: "invisible" trade is in comfortable surplus.

But the division is a dubious one - and becoming daily more unreal. Over the past 10 years, the statistical scale of the decline in manufacturing is misleading. It often conceals a simple switch from direct employment to contract - using a firm of accountants, say, rather than employing your own. Agriculture is the most advanced example of an industry that appears to employ scarcely anybody, but on which a thick crust of technical specialists - crop sprayers, seed merchants, truck drivers - depends for a living. Manufacturing is moving the same way.

Other services - in banking, say, or tourism - may be logically distinct from manufacturing in theory, but decreasingly so in practice. As more and more jobs of all kinds, from the controlling of industrial robots to printing newspapers to booking air fares, are carried out by people facing computer keyboards and visual display units, the old industrial divisions are breaking down.

One effort to reflect this change has been to reclassify businesses, or parts of them, into a new "information" category alongside the traditional sectors of agriculture, industry and services. Attempts by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to do this suggest that perhaps half Britain's workforce now falls into this category - a startling but not particularly helpful piece of information in itself. A much more useful distinction is the old economic one between "traded" and "non-traded" sectors - businesses (like car producers) which face international competition and those (like local dry cleaners) which do not.

This line does not run slap between goods and services. The City of London has to compete internationally, just as manufacturing industry does. More and more services are opening up to competition, aided by the instantaneous electronic transfer of information and new

pressure against protectionism in services, particularly from the Americans. So is Mr Lawson right to argue, as other Neddies members crossly allege he did, that Britain's manufactured trade deficit is "not entirely a disaster"? There are blind spots on both sides of the argument. To the prosperity of Great Britain plc, value-added is what matters, wherever it is earned; the keepers of the manufacturing faith are too prone to treat physical production as virtuous, the managing of money as immoral. On the other hand, as Sir Terence Beckett sharply reminded the Chancellor last week, manufactured goods still dominate our trade. Even last year, they were three times as valuable as our oil exports, and 50 per cent higher than the credit side of our balance in "invisible" trade.

Nor is it sensible to suppose this can alter very fast. The trend of consumer demand is not all towards services; sometimes it is towards the hardware that makes services redundant. Washing machines instead of laundries; video recorders in place of cinemas; food processors in place of food processing; computers in place of processed information. Demand for consumer durables has increased a staggering 25 per cent since 1979. All the new service industries in Britain cannot make up for the failure to meet a proper share of this demand from home production.

Yet even with a manufacturing deficit, Britain was £2 billion in surplus on the whole current account over the full year. So why worry? With oil in the balance, it is argued, Britain cannot expect to run a surplus on every other page of its balance of payments as well. Maybe not. But it is worth remembering that when oil first began to reshape the British economy, the proper balancing factor was considered to be an export of capital - not an import of manufacturers - in order to earn the foreign dividends for the years when the oil ran out.

If Mr Lawson needed reminding of one half of this proposition, perhaps Mr Hattersley and the trade unions need reminding of the other. Direct overseas investment is good for Britain (as well as the recipients). As the background paper prepared by the European Trade Union Institute for this year's international conference of members rather bravely states: "There need not be a conflict between creating jobs in the Third World and creating jobs in Europe". But many British trade unionists furiously equate the export of capital with the betrayal of Britain.

The CBI's complaints, for their part, are tied up with normal pre-Budget lobbying - they indicate a fear that praise of the service sector is a political code for a switch of priorities from cuts in business taxes to lower income tax. Perhaps industry needs a gentle reminder too: that industrial earnings have been rising fast enough to revive official fears that cuts in the national insurance surcharge simply feed through into higher wages. To give industry its due, the rise in earnings has not been fully reflected in unit labour costs. Productivity continues to grow at a quite un-British pace. Over the four years 1981-84, it is likely to average an annual 5 per cent in manufacturing. Long overdue, perhaps, but a record service industries would be proud to match.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

Money trend paves way for a dollar plunge

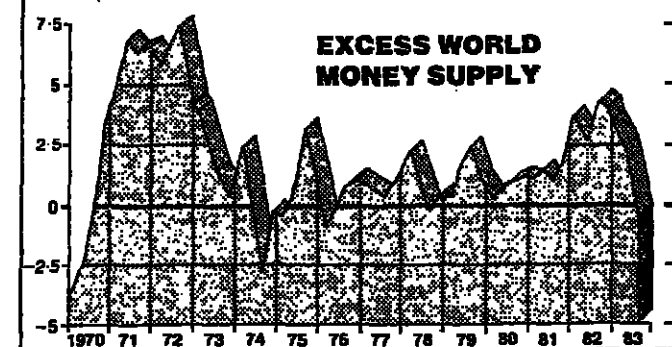
The most surprising financial development during 1982 and 1983 was the continued strength of the United States dollar. On more than one occasion, this appeared to come to an end - only for the dollar to regain ground. But for reasons I discuss below, Greenwell's analysis now clearly suggests a substantial fall in the dollar during 1984.

The dollar's behaviour will be critical for financial markets during 1984. In my article for *The Times* four weeks ago, I argued that the impact of any rise in American interest rates on the gilt-edged market in Britain will depend on sterling's performance against the dollar. If the dollar falls, there is little reason why higher US yields should affect British markets. But a firm dollar combined with higher American interest rates would be bearish for British markets.

Gordon Pepper

of DCE has been associated, in particular, with the IMF. Indeed a constraint on it is frequently one of the conditions for an IMF loan. In the period after the British Government's discussions with the IMF in late 1976, the degree of attention given to DCE in monetary analysis and statistics in Britain was considerable.

The monetary element focuses on the domestic supply of money relative to the domestic demand for money. If the growth of supply exceeds that of demand, some of the excess will tend to flow out across the exchanges. This approach was very useful in Britain in the spring of 1976 when it could be shown that the domestic supply of money was growing roughly 20 per cent faster than the domestic demand for money at an annual rate.



Annual excess percentage growth of money supply over money demand in the seven major economies.

became residual. If the banking sector is being squeezed for funds, banks will tend to borrow from overseas sources and thereby tend to strengthen sterling. Both the extraordinary strength of sterling in the summer of 1980, and the subsequent downward reaction of sterling which began early in 1981, can be substantially explained by these pressures.

Clearly, with three elements in play the analysis becomes complicated. Further, it becomes difficult to illustrate the statistical patterns of the past. If the authorities are pegging the exchange rate, the net impact of the forces is on balance of payment flows; if the exchange rate is allowed to float, the net impact is on the rate itself.

Applying this framework to the American dollar raises severe problems. First, there is little understanding of the concept of DCE as applied to the United States among economists and in the markets there. Secondly, there is no consensus on how DCE should be measured for the United States.

While the flows of credit within the domestic economy are simple to measure, there are considerable technical difficulties when Eurodollar positions are taken into account. The initial results of our American research appear to contradict the usual findings that financial flows powerfully affect exchange rate developments. Using our best estimate of DCE for the United States, there seems to be little broad association between DCE and movements in the dollar.

Our interpretation is, that the dollar should not be analysed as the domestic currency of the United States but as the reserve currency in the world economy. In other words, the impact of DCE in the United States on the dollar may be masked or even overwhelmed by other international flows.

So we have commenced a worldwide analysis of the dollar, concentrating first on the world's supply of money relative to the world's demand for money (estimated by national income in nominal terms). The

A nine-month investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission into Hepworth Ceramic's planned takeover of Steetley, the Nottinghamshire-based building materials group, is thought to have concluded that the bid should be blocked.

This verdict would surprise the City where it has been widely anticipated that the bid will be allowed to go ahead.

The Commission's findings are due to be published on Wednesday.

The public interest issues raised by the proposed takeover were far more complex than had been generally appreciated, and the Commission's six-man investigating panel is thought to have been unable to reach a unanimous verdict.

The investigation centred on the dominant market positions of the two companies in refractories - heat resistant bricks used mainly in steel-making. Hepworth argued there should be further concentration of ownership to bring about sensible and necessary rationalization.

This view was backed by the state-owned corporation, British Steel, which favoured the merger because it saw in the chance to afford its own huge overcapacity in the lower technology and of the refractories business.

Hepworth encouraged the Commission into believing that a merger between its own, Steetley's and British Steel's refractories was possible if it were allowed to acquire Steetley, thus offering the authorities

the political carrot of furthering the Government's privatization aims.

But Steetley countered by arguing that refractory making was not a single product industry; that it had already grasped the nettle of rationalization in its own refractory interests, bringing about a profitable business which concentrated on areas of the refractory market where there was a high degree of specialization.

It is not certain whether the effect of the Commission's findings will be to precipitate other bids for Steetley. One company which is known to have taken a close look at

Steetley in recent months is English China Clay. The West Country clays and building materials group, which could probably bid without threat of reference to the Commission.

Steetley has been preparing with its merchant bank, S G Warburg, what is said to be a powerful defence against the possibility of the Commission giving Hepworth the go-ahead, and it may choose to release some details of this in order to halt the fall in its share price which is bound to occur if the prop of a Hepworth bid is removed.

In September, the group announced a big recovery in half-year profits and stockbrokers are forecasting that yet-to-be-announced profits for last year.

Hepworth Ceramic's bid for Steetley likely to be blocked

By Jeremy Warner

ECONOMIC VIEW

Noting the dollar trend

Attention in the foreign-exchange markets will be focused heavily on the dollar this week with investors and dealers watching keenly for any signs of weakness after the recent sharp drop in the US currency.

Economic statistics indicating a still buoyant economy and suggesting that US interest rates might have to go higher have had little impact and operators in the foreign-exchange markets are looking for opportunities to sell the dollar rather than to buy it.

Sterling has benefited from the dollar's weakness, rising to \$1.4505 by the end of last week. If the pound remains firm it could encourage speculation of a cut in domestic interest rates after the Budget now that monetary growth appears to be slowing and the Government looks set to meet this year's public borrowing target.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: English and Scottish Investors. Final: Micro Focus Group, Scottish Eastern Investment Trust, Standard Telephones and Cables, Temple Bar Investment Trust.

TOMORROW - Interims: Fleming Enterprises Investment Trust, United Real Property Trust, Final: Adams and Gibson, Aldcom International, Aquis Securities, Child Health Research Investment Trust, Ernest Jones (Jewellers), Ladies Pricer, Metal Bulletin.

WEDNESDAY - Interim: TF & JH Braine Holdings, British Assets Trust, Eleco Holdings, Throgmorton Secured Growth Trust, Final: Alex Corporation, Al Industrial Products, Anglo-International Investment Trust, ASA (Imperial), Bath and Portland, Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust, Investment Trust of Guernsey, Marchwell, Weber Holdings.

THURSDAY - Interims: Abingworth, Adam Computer Group, BPM Holdings, Plessey Co, Ramar Textiles, Scottish Investment Trust, Tor Investment Trust, Final: Aaronte Group, Cater Allen Gilt Edged Fund, Cater Allen US Dollar Income Fund, Giltshield Property Co, ICI, Invicta Gilt Growth Fund, Invicta Gilt Edged and Financial Futures Fund, Jepsens Drilling, Liberty Life Association of Africa, Newbold and Burton Holdings, Renown Inc, Romney Trust, Ward Holdings.

FRIDAY - Interims: Allied Leather Holdings, Compco Holdings, Don Brother, Buist, Charles Sharps and Co, Stothert and Pitt, Watsham's. Final: Technology for Business.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TOMORROW - Nottingham Brick, Bestwood Lodge Hotel, Arnold, Notts (noon); Trident Television, The Chester, Park Lane, W. (11.30).

NEWS IN BRIEF

Wass joins leading accountants

Former top Treasury man Sir Douglas Wass, aged 59, is joining Coopers and Lybrand, the leading accountants, to set up an economic strategy unit advising companies on the economic climate. The idea is to help companies understand better - and reflect in their business planning - the implications of international economic and industrial changes, both short and long term.

Since retiring as permanent Treasury secretary last March, Sir Douglas has carried out work for the International Monetary Fund and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and joined the boards of two companies - De La Rue and Equity and Law Insurance.

Electrolux, the big Swedish group, owns about 3 per cent of TI Group (formerly Tube Investments) and is keen to strengthen its relations with the British engineering group. TI shares were strong last week on rumours of an overseas build-up, but the group said it had not detected any heavy recent foreign buying.

Engineering outlook, page 19
● General Motors hopes to cut its workforce by up to 30,000 in 1984 and replace annual wage rises with profit sharing, according to a secret company document leaked to the media by the United Auto Workers Union.
● The Italian government is pressing for the Vatican bank to set up a separate branch for its Italian business on Italian territory, as a protection against a reputation of major disasters such as the collapse of the late Signor Roberto Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano in 1982. Signor Giovanni Goria, the treasury minister, confirmed in a debate in the senate negotiations for a settlement were going on between the Banco Ambrosiano liquidators and creditor banks. He declined to give details.

Tax hitch in Wytch Farm sell-off

By David Young Energy Correspondent

The long-running negotiations over the sale of the British Gas Corporation's Wytch Farm oil field in Dorset may still be completed this month, despite the corporation's refusal to go along with a scheme that could save the buyers, and deny the Government, £3m in stamp duty.

The consortium which is buying 50 per cent of the field for £160m wants to follow oil company practice and complete the deal overseas. By doing so it would avoid having to pay 2 per cent of the total involved in stamp duty.

British Gas, as a nationalized industry, is refusing to cooperate. It would gain no benefit from signing the deal abroad.

Both British Gas and the Dorset Group consortium, made up of Tricentrol, Carless, Capel, Clyde, Premier and Coal, have an agreement not to discuss the deal publicly until signing has been completed.

However, British Gas is understood to be angry that a team of its senior executives has had to spend as much as 80 per cent of its time on the sale, which was imposed on it by the then Secretary of State for Energy, Mr David Howell.

The corporation is therefore in no mood to help the private sector make more money from a deal which it feels undervalues Britain's largest onshore oil field.

The oil companies, on the other hand, can claim that they are only following normal business practice. The sale of £338m worth of shares in the BP Forties field to other oil companies was completed overseas, saving the purchasers, and denying the Government, almost £7m in stamp duty.

Stamp duty on these deals would have to be paid if the documents involved ever had to be returned to this country to settle legal disputes in the courts.

BP owns the other 50 per cent of Wytch Farm and will take over from British Gas as the operator of the field which has reserves of 200 million barrels and the potential to produce almost 60,000 barrels of oil a day.

Production is now running at over 4,000 barrels a day and opponents of the Government decision to order British Gas to sell its oil interests have always maintained that the price has been too low. British Gas has valued its share at £450m while private valuation has been put at £350m. Labour Party politicians have argued that the terms of the sale could be in contravention of the Gas Act of 1979.

The dispute over the sale has now spanned the reigns of three Energy Secretaries: Mr Howell, Mr Nigel Lawson and Mr Peter Walker.

Ironically, the issue of stamp duty avoidance by companies is one that is being considered by Mr Lawson in his present role as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Cold weather hiccup as sales boom continues

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's consumer boom faltered last month, probably because of the big freeze in the North and Scotland, but the recovery from recession is expected to have continued its sharp upward trend this month.

This is the broad picture to emerge from the Confederation of British Industry's monthly distributive trade survey published today. The survey, conducted in conjunction with the *Financial Times*, shows that the motor trades in particular were badly hit last month and remain out of step with the rest of retailing, having now experienced five successive months of falling sales volume.

Ministers will take heart, however, from the results of the CBI's general survey of retailers. Seventy-eight per cent of shops and stores say their February sales will be up compared with a year ago and 61 per cent expect to increase their orders of goods from suppliers.

The survey's 712 respondents forecast overwhelmingly that sales and orders will rise this month or be similar to a year ago.

On the wholesale front, the bad weather in January does not appear to have such an adverse impact as it has had on retailers. The CBI says there is a fairly uniform picture of increased volume.

The theory underlying the chart is that any excess growth in the money supply over money demand is likely to be invested in the present fashionable store of value. For most of the 1970s, this was perceived to be gold although more recently, the dollar had taken over much of this role.

In addition, one would expect such balances to be invested on the world's stock markets.

Conversely, if the world's demand for money begins to rise faster than the supply, the dollar and world stock markets will tend to weaken because there will be no excess supply of funds for investment purposes.

After a period of considerable surplus monetary growth between 1981 and the middle of 1983, the latest figures for the second half 1983 indicate that a key crossover point has been reached.

Although I would not argue that the monetary forces described above are the dominant influence in financial markets, they can be a crucial underlying factor - particularly now, when such a sharp change of trend has occurred.

The recent downward correction of the dollar, and in stock markets, are entirely consistent with this development. The chart suggests the dollar has much further to fall this year.

Gordon Pepper is joint senior partner of stockbrokers W. Greenwell & Co.

Details of Jaguar sale imminent

By Michael Prest

The Government is close to announcing the terms on which it proposes to sell control of Jaguar Cars to the private sector. Schroder Wagg, its merchant bank advisers, are unlikely to be told this week to detail the mechanics of the disposal.

The Whitehall view appears to be that Jaguar, which is wholly owned by BL, should be sold by public flotation, but not enough stock being placed in friendly hands to block a subsequent outside bid.

Jaguar itself would prefer a sizeable portion of the equity to be sold partly paid to the high-performance car manufacturer's management and workers. BL has suggested that it should retain a 25 per cent stake in Jaguar.

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Swire Pacific Limited

Change of Registrars

Shareholders are asked to note that, with immediate effect, the Registrars of Swire Pacific Limited will be

Central Registration Hong Kong Limited, Hopewell Centre, 17th Floor, Mezzanine, 183 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong.

By order of the Board
For JOHN SWIRE & SONS (H.K.) LIMITED
Secretaries

Hong Kong, 20th February 1984

Swire Properties Limited
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Swire Properties Limited

THE TIMES 1000
1983/84

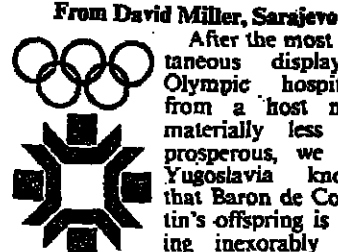
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Full statistical details and addresses: UK,
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WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

The Yugoslavs deserve a gold medal



From David Miller, Sarajevo

After the most spontaneous display of Olympic hospitality, from a host nation materially less than Yugoslavia, knowing that Baron de Coubertin's offspring is moving inexorably away from an ideal and towards becoming an open vent, Sarajevo, sadly, may have given us the last drop of the wine.

The XIVth Winter Games may be over, yet the British Olympic Association (BOA) are battling for the most important of all principles: the right to manage their own affairs, to decide how much they can and will spend on the Olympic Games and where they will get it from.

They are one of a handful of national Olympic committees, possible the only one, resisting an International Olympic Committee (IOC) move to take over all major commercial marketing through ISL, a Swiss-based company acting on behalf of such successful Olympic "competitors" as Adidas, IMG (run by Mark McCormack) and Dentsu of Japan.

The intention is to corner the market world-wide for the commercialisation of the Olympic logo, rings and so on in 30 major advertising categories, such as petrol, clothing, cars, food and drink. That would leave the BOA, if they are lucky, seeking independent sponsors among garden sheds and hot water bottles.

The Mahre twins make it a double for United States

From John Hennessy, Sarajevo

Phil Mahre beat his brother by four minutes at White Pass, Washington, May 10, 1957, the day of his birth. He beat his identical twin, as it was, after the first run, by a hundredths of a second for the Olympic gold medal for slalom at Mount Bjelasica yesterday.

So far as records here can show, it is the first occasion of such a family gold-and-silver triumph, in Summer Games or Winter, the nearest parallel is the double success of the French Cousteau sisters at Innsbruck in 1964. Christine, the elder, then won the slalom and Marielle the giant slalom, with the other sister second in both cases.

The Mahres have suffered such a miserable season that they have been aching for it to end. They had lost interest in the sport: this was just another place, just another race. That was forgotten yesterday when Steve won the first leg and was overtaken only by his brother on the second. Didier Bouvet, of France, won the bronze medal from a background of never having finished higher than eighth in any international race.

It was a day when skiers felt like autumn leaves in unaccustomed sunshine on a tightly designed first course at Mount Bjelasica, so that with the two leading slalom skiers of the season absent - Ingemar Stenmark declared a professional and Marc Girardelli torn between his Austrian citizenship and his Luxembourg flag of convenience -

The IOC's aim is to share the proceeds reaped by the ISL cartel between the 150 national Olympic committees, primarily on the basis of television audience potential in three areas: USA/Canada, Asia/Japan, Europe/rest of the world. They are, of course, talking of billions, and the IOC would keep a substantial slice, and ISL a rich commission.

In strategic talks on Saturday, Charles Palmer, chairman of the BOA, unreservedly endorsed the British Olympic Association's plan to gain £500,000 from just two companies who will be making promotional drives before Los Angeles. National Biscuits and American Express - out of the gross expectation from the fund of £3m.

ISL could not expect to match such figures, yet it cannot proceed with the plan without all the national Olympic associations approving. It is believed that Belgium and the United States may also be holding out.

I stress this particular deal because it has never been more obvious during these Games that commercial power now overrides almost every other consideration. ABC Television, the American network who have paid over two-thirds of the total budget for Sarajevo, have dominated the arrangement of events, schedules even more than they have dominated the restaurants and buses, to the point where some of their producers actually thought they owned the people taking part - and even the spectators, as Princess Anne discovered.

When the United States lost their

opening ice hockey match, the mood here was as if there had been a major economic disaster in the States. When Johnson, Hamilton and yesterday, the Mahre twins ultimately delivered the goods, it truly was as if God had smiled on the mighty rather than the meek. The American idea of a good Games is America winning, so we can guess now what the mood may be like in Los Angeles if Carl Lewis and the rest fail.

The IOC has obviously also given up any real intention of resisting the professional advance. When Juan Samaranch, the president, was asked at the final press conference to explain not merely the political difference between sporting systems, but the obvious moral difference - that is between Lewis, Overt and Coe, freely advertising under the control of their national federations, and Stenmark, of Sweden, being excluded from Alpine skiing because of a similar arrangement - Samaranch passed the question over to Marc Holder, president of the Ski Federation, for explanation. Holder could not provide it.

Samaranch, the arch politician, adroitly refuses to be drawn into the amateur-professional fray. Even upon the vexed question of tennis, a "demonstration" sport in Los Angeles, where Mats Wilander, the Swedish tennis millionaire, is an acceptable performer because he will be under 22 years of age, all Samaranch will admit is that there are problems in ice hockey and football - "which we shall solve".

By placing the definition of Rule 26 - which governs the eligibility of athletes - within the responsibility of each

international federation, the heat is off the IOC. Will Daume, chairman of the eligibility commission, has shown himself to be elderly and losing control. He will be replaced, it is predicted, by Franco Carraro, of Italy. When one considers the state of Italian football, it is difficult to be optimistic that an open Olympics can ultimately be resisted.

The greatest irony of Sarajevo is that the Yugoslavs have embodied the Olympic spirit more than any people I have encountered. They have, undoubtedly, by their individual and collective generosity, their patience, humour and courtesy, made the Games a pleasure for competitors and press, not to say spectators, even allowing for the limited facilities in catering and accommodation which are part of the non-capitalist environment. From the organising committee down to the humblest cloakroom attendant taking coats and working 16 hours a day for little or no pay, they have been working in the belief of an ideology which has all but disintegrated.

Of course, Sarajevo will be chiefly remembered by Britons for the rapine surrounding Torville and Dean. But let us not overlook Barber and Slater, sixth in the same event, Lloyd's and de la Hunty's efforts on the hot run, and Martin Bell's promising downhill.

The British, in their quiet, understated way, have been instrumental in giving the Games some of the genuine flavour. We all glory in a Daly Thompson or a Christopher Dean. But someone has to come twentieth, and he or she should still be able to be happy about it.



Victory hug: Tretyak (left) is congratulated by team colleague Khomutov after the Soviet Union beat Czechoslovakia for the ice hockey gold

Soviets show more punch

From David Miller

The Czechoslovakians' determination was demonstrated in the first period when they twice had a man penalized and off the rink, yet managed to withstand the light strength Soviet line-up. But when Dretetsky was penalized, Ruszitska missed a relatively easy chance for Richter which would have put the Czechoslovakians level. Seconds from the end of the first period, Tretyak made the first of several outstanding saves from Kadlec.

Again, the Soviets scored early in the second period, Krotov breaking away to hit a straight drive, but the Czechoslovakians rallied and Tretak came under pressure, saving from Caldor and Kyhos. The Czechoslovakians were really laying about them and with Chalupa penalized a second time, it seemed as if the four men would be overrun in a Soviet rampage. But somehow they

held out, with Schmidt performing superbly on several occasions, and any Soviet forward who got near him.

The tally of shots on goal by the two sides in the three periods 25-3, 19-11, 16-13 - showed how the Czechoslovakians persisted right to the end. But those early goals had undermined them and it could not be denied that the better team won. Earlier Sweden had taken the bronze against Canada.

The Olympic ice hockey "dispute" for the gold medal was not unlike the last World Cup football final in Madrid. Expediency was the name of the game. With the Soviet Union - superb favourites and anxious to erase memories of Lake Placid - already leading 1-0 in the first 20 minutes, there was a Czechoslovak break-away followed by a long pass. Her combination of double loop to double loop, a superb combination of power

held out, with Schmidt performing superbly on several occasions, and any Soviet forward who got near him.

East Germany again got the better of the United States in the women's Olympic slalom championship at the Zetra stadium here. In 1980 it was Anner Portschach who ruined the hopes of the Americans at Lake Placid.

This time the title passed to another of Julia Mueller's Kar Marx Study Pupils, Katarina Witt, who narrowly outpointed Rosalynn Summers by five judges to four.

The result, in the round, made nonsense of last year's world championship, where Miss Witt was fourth, Miss Summers first, Claudia Leistner, of West Germany, second (now eighth) and Elena Vodorozova, of the Soviet Union, third (now eleventh).

The first two elements of the competition had left only Miss Witt and Miss Summers with a hope of the gold medal. We know not what she has for some time, but she has certainly shown a psychological edge, including a psychoanalyst.

Miss Witt, however, was the stronger in the crisis. Going first of the two, she skated as well one has seen her for some time, but she was apparently by a convincing short programme earlier. The world champion, on the other hand, for all her superiority in the musical interpretation, could not pull out the more difficult technical achievements. The prospects of a glittering career hung on four short minutes here and perhaps the burden was too heavy.

The triple loop, under control in the warm-up, betrayed her in the

CRICKET

England wake up to find the vultures have flown

From Derek Hodgson, Christchurch

England's cricketers after an overseas victory are a range of days and worth recording. Randall, the hero, pumping every preferred hand, with customary friendly enthusiasm; Gattine, who engraves every defeat on his heart, saying, "It was about time"; Gower, pestered all week as to his mysteriously vanished batting form, but who took two catches, one of which was in the wonderful class, remarking, "It wasn't that difficult. Probably looked more spectacular from the stands". And finally the captain, still glazed with the adrenalin level running high, listening to his team singing in the showers: "Team spirit pulled us through".

An hour earlier, in the approaching drizzle over Lancaster Park, an army of 27,500 New Zealanders had quietly folded their banners ("English cricket has gone to the dogs") and taken to the hills.

To the populist in New Zealand, who keeps in touch with Test matches by occasional references to radio and TV, this was a disaster, a sudden questioning of his fundamental faith in the superiority of his cricket team in limited-over matches at home. For almost the first time on this tour, England woke up today to find that the vultures had flown away and were now perched in New Zealand's trees.

The key question is, what would have happened if Howarth, having won the toss as expected, had elected to bat instead of giving England first use of a strip of which both



Randall: man of match

sides were suspicious. He knew rain was expected and reasoned that the side batting second always has the opportunity to adjust its scoring rate in matches of required target.

Whether or not God is an Englishman is a theological argument but Howarth should surely know that low-pressure areas are decidedly Anglophile, caring as they do for Swansea and Manchester. Canterbury's visitor yesterday spent four hours watching from the hills, waited until England had virtually won, and then precipitated upon the thoroughly chastened crowd as they tramped and drove sadly home.

When England were 109 for five with 15 overs left, the weather seemed inconsequential and the pitch's behaviour, quirky rather than malicious, irrelevant. But Hadlee, who had just taken three wickets, all dart, dash and improvisation, at last found a partner in Marks who, while willing to play the subordinate role, was also carving out a business for himself. In the next 14 overs they added 68 runs, and

England had passed 175 a true century was in prospect. New Zealand needed 89 to win and had slipped in the odds from favourites to even money on either team. For once England bowled and fielded as though Mr May had posted a firing squad to await them behind the pavilion. The applied pressure with every ball bowled, achieved the running out of Martin Crowe and Howarth, leaped at or upon every catch offered.

So it was England, looking more than a little foolish in their blue pyjamas, who took the 22.50 prize and Randall (who, characteristically, had found not blue pads but a pair that must be described as virulent turquoise) was named man of the match. "He improves with age," was his captain's comment. Indeed he does, as do our esteem and affection for him.

England's First Innings: 175 (40 overs). 1. J. G. Wright 37, 2. J. G. Wright 37, 3. J. G. Wright 37, 4. J. G. Wright 37, 5. J. G. Wright 37, 6. J. G. Wright 37, 7. J. G. Wright 37, 8. J. G. Wright 37, 9. J. G. Wright 37, 10. J. G. Wright 37, 11. J. G. Wright 37, 12. J. G. Wright 37, 13. J. G. Wright 37, 14. J. G. Wright 37, 15. J. G. Wright 37, 16. J. G. Wright 37, 17. J. G. Wright 37, 18. J. G. Wright 37, 19. J. G. Wright 37, 20. J. G. Wright 37, 21. J. G. Wright 37, 22. J. G. Wright 37, 23. J. G. Wright 37, 24. J. G. Wright 37, 25. J. G. Wright 37, 26. J. G. Wright 37, 27. J. G. Wright 37, 28. J. G. Wright 37, 29. J. G. Wright 37, 30. J. G. Wright 37, 31. J. G. Wright 37, 32. J. G. Wright 37, 33. J. G. Wright 37, 34. J. G. Wright 37, 35. J. G. Wright 37, 36. J. G. Wright 37, 37. J. G. Wright 37, 38. J. G. Wright 37, 39. J. G. Wright 37, 40. J. G. Wright 37, 41. J. G. Wright 37, 42. J. G. Wright 37, 43. J. G. Wright 37, 44. J. G. Wright 37, 45. J. G. Wright 37, 46. J. G. 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RACING

Two reasons to follow first lady of Fontwell

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

In recent years no one has had a better record or a greater following at Fontwell Park than Mrs Nadine Smith. Perhaps one explanation for Mrs Smith's success rate at Fontwell is the close proximity of her stables at Eastergate. That helps to eliminate the wear and tear of long journeys and it is common knowledge that travelling can take more out of a horse than the race.

It will be surprising if Mrs Smith's runner, Cut A Dash, fails to keep the faithful happy today by winning the valuable National Spirit Challenge Trophy, albeit at rather unworldly odds. A victory over today's course in December and an excellent effort against Sula Bula at Sandown Park earlier this month all point to him having a first race chance of becoming the 1984 winner of John Francombe's remarkable career.

Suray Shot, Avondale Prince, Stand Easy and the Schweppes Gold Trophy fourth. Jade and Diamond, all have some quite good performances to their name, but none to match Cut A Dash. Shiny Copper, Cut A Dash's stable companion, can win the Holstein Pils Novice's Chase at more rewarding odds if he runs

and jumps as well as he did when he won the Peter Duncan Memorial Challenge trophy from Linawa over today's course and distance in January.

Old Approaching, the winner of the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury way back in 1978, carries his years extremely well and should be hard to beat in the John Rogerson Handicap Steeplechase even with 11st 10lb on his back. In contrast Duddington Park has been rather disappointing this season and in this instance I am more afraid of one of the bottom weights, Storm Prince, a winner over today's course and distance last season and in quite good form, judged on his three races so far this season.

At Wolverhampton, Gaye Brief, the reigning champion hurdler, will have his final race before attempting to retain his title at Cheltenham next month in the Champion Hurdle trial. With Dawn Run paying him a compliment by winning at Leopardstown on Saturday this should be a mere formality, especially as he will be accompanied throughout by his regular, his regular pacer, Mr. Roper, his regular pacer.

Spartan Rambler, a selection to win the Chillingham Hunter Chase has already won similar races at Stratford and Ludlow this season.

Winter and Walwyn find top gear for Cheltenham

Fred Winter, who has sent out more winners than anyone so far this season, landed a 59-1 treble at Cheltenham on Saturday with Brown Trix, Caved Opt and Venture To Cottage. The only three runners at the meeting, Curved Opt, well backed from 5-2 to 15-8 favourite, never put a foot wrong and led virtually all the way in the Aylesley Chase. Curved Opt, who had been Greenwood Lad by three lengths.

Midnight Court and Brown Chamberlain, Winter's previous winners of this race, went on to triumph at Cheltenham, but Curved Opt will not be there this year. "There isn't a suitable race for him", explained Winter.

Brown Trix, on whom Francombe carefully picked out the best of all the way, again confirmed his stamina when leading over the last three flights to beat Contester by a length and a half in the Persian War Hurdle. Brown Trix is now a probable for the Sun Alliance Novices Hurdle at Cheltenham.

Fontwell Park

GOING: good
2.0 WINTERING SELLING HANDICAP CHASE (€555: 2m 2f 110yd) (15 runners)
 1. 6/114 COBBY WIND (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 2. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 3. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 4. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 5. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 6. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 7. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 8. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 9. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 10. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 11. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 12. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 13. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 14. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 15. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4

2.30 NATIONAL SPIRIT CHALLENGE TROPHY HURDLE (€3,894: 2m 2f) (8)
 1. 11/12 CUT A DASH (CJ) (D Luffel) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 2. 11/12 CUT A DASH (CJ) (D Luffel) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 3. 11/12 CUT A DASH (CJ) (D Luffel) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 4. 11/12 CUT A DASH (CJ) (D Luffel) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 5. 11/12 CUT A DASH (CJ) (D Luffel) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 6. 11/12 CUT A DASH (CJ) (D Luffel) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 7. 11/12 CUT A DASH (CJ) (D Luffel) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 8. 11/12 CUT A DASH (CJ) (D Luffel) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 J J Francombe

3.0 HOLSTEN PILLS NOVICE CHASE (€1,878: 2m 4f) (16)
 1. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 2. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 3. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 4. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 5. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 6. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 7. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 8. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 9. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 10. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 11. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 12. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 13. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 14. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 15. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 16. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4

3.30 MIDHURST NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: €548: 2m 2f) (20)
 1. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 2. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 3. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 4. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 5. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 6. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 7. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 8. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 9. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 10. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 11. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 12. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 13. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 14. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 15. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 16. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 17. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 18. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 19. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 20. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4

4.0 JOHN ROGERSON HANDICAP CHASE (€2,410: 3m 2f 110yd) (9)
 1. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 2. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 3. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 4. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 5. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 6. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 7. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 8. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 9. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4

4.30 MIDHURST NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: €548: 2m 2f) (20)
 1. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 2. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 3. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 4. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 5. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 6. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 7. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 8. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 9. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 10. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 11. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 12. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 13. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 14. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 15. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 16. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 17. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 18. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 19. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 20. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4

4.40 JOHN ROGERSON HANDICAP CHASE (€2,410: 3m 2f 110yd) (9)
 1. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 2. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 3. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 4. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 5. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 6. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 7. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 8. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 9. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4

4.50 JOHN ROGERSON HANDICAP CHASE (€2,410: 3m 2f 110yd) (9)
 1. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 2. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 3. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 4. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 5. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 6. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 7. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 8. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 9. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4

5.0 JOHN ROGERSON HANDICAP CHASE (€2,410: 3m 2f 110yd) (9)
 1. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 2. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 3. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 4. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 5. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 6. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 7. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 8. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 9. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4

5.30 JOHN ROGERSON HANDICAP CHASE (€2,410: 3m 2f 110yd) (9)
 1. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 2. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 3. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 4. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 5. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 6. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 7. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 8. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4
 9. 12/100 COLEMAN BOY (B Babbage) D Wills 10-12-3 Mr N Babbage 4

Fontwell selections

By Michael Phillips
 2.0 Sur Tacks 2.30 Cut A Dash 3.0 Shiny Copper 3.30 Ayad 4.0 Approaching 4.30 Paradise Straits



Seeing eye to eye: John Francombe and Brown Trix in perfect harmony on their way to victory in Saturday's Persian War Hurdle at Cheltenham (Photograph: George Selwyn)

Champion show by Dawn Run

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

Next month's Waterford Crystal Sponsored Champion Hurdle at Cheltenham looks more than a mere match between the reigning champion, Gaye Brief, and the Irish champion, Dawn Run, at Leopardstown on Saturday. It is making her first appearance this year, won the Wessel Cable Champion Hurdle in effortless fashion.

Once the field had reached the straight it was patent that John O'Neill's mount had taken the measure of all possible challengers. Walwyn carried off three Schweppes prizes with Lucifer, Sun Rising and Everest, whose Cheltenham Gold Cup odds were reduced from 40-1 to 33-1 after his victory in the Fairview Chase, Griggs the Grand National favourite, finished eight and a half lengths behind Everest in the Cheltenham Hurdle. Frank Gillman, who was superb preparation for Aintree, was super better than last year. He will have one or two more runs before the National, and could go to Market Rasen on March 3 or Warwick three days later.

Toby Balding, trainer of the 1969 Grand National winner Highland Fiddler, looks to have a good chance of repeating the feat this year with Lucky Vane, who gained a courageous victory over Rightman. Man in Sharp Electronics sponsored Eider Hurdle chase at Newcastle on Saturday.

Brown Trix, on whom Francombe carefully picked out the best of all the way, again confirmed his stamina when leading over the last three flights to beat Contester by a length and a half in the Persian War Hurdle. Brown Trix is now a probable for the Sun Alliance Novices Hurdle at Cheltenham.

Wolverhampton

GOING: good
2.15 CHESTERTON NOVICE HANDICAP CHASE (€1,562: 2m 4f) (15 runners)
 1. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 2. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 3. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 4. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 5. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 6. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 7. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 8. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 9. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 10. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 11. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 12. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 13. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 14. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 15. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill

2.45 CHILLINGTON HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: €613: 3m 2f) (12)
 1. 0100-00 LONNESOME PARK (CJ) (Mrs A Priel) Mrs A Priel 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 2. 0100-00 LONNESOME PARK (CJ) (Mrs A Priel) Mrs A Priel 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 3. 0100-00 LONNESOME PARK (CJ) (Mrs A Priel) Mrs A Priel 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 4. 0100-00 LONNESOME PARK (CJ) (Mrs A Priel) Mrs A Priel 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 5. 0100-00 LONNESOME PARK (CJ) (Mrs A Priel) Mrs A Priel 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 6. 0100-00 LONNESOME PARK (CJ) (Mrs A Priel) Mrs A Priel 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 7. 0100-00 LONNESOME PARK (CJ) (Mrs A Priel) Mrs A Priel 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 8. 0100-00 LONNESOME PARK (CJ) (Mrs A Priel) Mrs A Priel 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 9. 0100-00 LONNESOME PARK (CJ) (Mrs A Priel) Mrs A Priel 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 10. 0100-00 LONNESOME PARK (CJ) (Mrs A Priel) Mrs A Priel 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 11. 0100-00 LONNESOME PARK (CJ) (Mrs A Priel) Mrs A Priel 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 12. 0100-00 LONNESOME PARK (CJ) (Mrs A Priel) Mrs A Priel 5-11-7 J J Francombe

3.15 SHREWSBURY CUP HANDICAP CHASE (€1,543: 2m 7f) (7)
 1. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 2. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 3. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 4. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 5. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 6. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 7. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill

3.45 WOLVERHAMPTON CHAMPION HURDLE TRIAL (€3,564: 2m) (6)
 1. 11-1111 GAYE BRIEF (CJ) (D Luffel) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 2. 11-1111 GAYE BRIEF (CJ) (D Luffel) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 3. 11-1111 GAYE BRIEF (CJ) (D Luffel) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 4. 11-1111 GAYE BRIEF (CJ) (D Luffel) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 5. 11-1111 GAYE BRIEF (CJ) (D Luffel) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 J J Francombe
 6. 11-1111 GAYE BRIEF (CJ) (D Luffel) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 J J Francombe

4.15 PLAYING FIELDS NOVICE HURDLE (4-y-o: €697: 2m 4f) (17)
 1. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 2. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 3. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 4. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 5. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 6. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 7. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 8. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 9. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 10. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 11. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 12. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 13. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 14. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 15. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 16. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 17. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill

4.45 WEST PARK HANDICAP HURDLE (€1,543: 2m 8f) (17)
 1. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 2. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 3. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 4. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 5. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 6. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 7. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 8. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 9. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 10. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 11. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 12. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
 13. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill
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 17. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5-12-6 (8 ex) J O'Neill

5.15 PLAYING FIELDS NOVICE HURDLE (4-y-o: €697: 2m 4f) (17)
 1. 00-1111 DONALD PRINCE (CJ) (McGillivray) P Kavanagh 5

Match with the wrong kind of everything

By Paul Harrison

Birmingham City.....3
West Ham United.....0

This was the match that had everything the wrong kind of everything. A shapless game, played at a ruthless pace with skill subordinated to strength, was sadly marred when an unprovoked act of violence, a punch thrown by Birmingham manager was quick to point out: "If we didn't have football matches, we are in such a state in this country now that you would have riots in the streets, because football is a safety valve for these hoodlums." The biff, he thought, would be a deterrent.

The match itself went all Birmingham's way, before the referee had time to get the game back on track. Birmingham scored twice in the first half, while West Ham, bereft of the injured Brookling and Devonshire, hardly strung two intelligent passes together.

Birmingham's man of the moment was Hopkins, who opened the scoring with a low header after eight minutes, provided the cross from which Reeves scored the second after 14 minutes and throughout was given an amazingly free rein by West Ham's slapdash defence.

West Ham brought Bonds on for the second half, to add more iron, no doubt. It made little difference. Birmingham sealed the game from Wright's penalty after Stewart had brought down Bonds after 78 minutes. Two minutes later West Ham supporters, no doubt considering that the best way to help their team was to get the match abandoned, made their first sortie.

Four minutes were lost that time. Soon after play had restarted, supporters from both sides surged on again. George Courtney, the referee, led the players off as police again struggled to clear the pitch. Seven minutes later the teams reappeared and the game was played to an anticlimactic end. Mr Courtney was not talking to anyone afterwards - "not even the mother-in-law." Many of us knew how he felt. Ted Croker, the Football Association secretary, a spectator at the game, confirmed that there would be a full investigation (the Press Association reports). He said: "We will wait for the referee's report and then we will have to decide whether there is a case for charges to be brought against either or both clubs."

Croker added: "We are possibly getting to the point where football authorities may order all clubs to erect fences around the entire pitch. No one wants to see fans caged, but it may be inevitable." This incident showed that football can be troubled from inside as well as from outside.

BIRMINGHAM CITY: J. Collier, M. McCann, P. van den Hoonaard, N. Blake, B. Wright, K. Stevens, R. Williams, M. Harrison, B. Stevenson, R. Hopkins, R. Stewart, W. Wright, M. Harrison, B. Stevenson, B. Bonds, B. Bonds, T. Coburn, D. Swindhurst, P. Allen, G. Courtney (Durham).

When all Giles's troubles came marching home

By Dennis Shaw

West Bromwich Albion.....0
Plymouth Argyle.....1

West Bromwich Albion supporters said they were new managers and goodbye to the FA Cup, on a day when the focus switched dramatically from the first time, he was just about to travel triumphantly home with 5,000 fans. "We were quite magnificent," Hore said, "with an engaging lack of modesty and only a touch of extravagance in the 10 minutes they never bothered us, not once."

It was the second bit that must have worried Giles most, because it was so embarrassingly true. The team he inherited from Ron Wyatt last Wednesday contained plenty of well-known names, but on Saturday they suffered from an equally well-known complaint: they were less enthusiastic than the third-division braves, who not only did the basics well, but at speed and with conviction.

It was all too much for Albion players who, in managerial terms, had fallen between two stools. They tried to play as they thought Giles wanted, attempting to keep possession and building from the back. Unhappily for them they retained old habits. They were not sharp, not accurate, not very committed and nowhere near as single-minded as Plymouth.

Albion's midfield included two expensive Dutchmen, Jol and Zondervan, plus another big-money buy, MacKenzie. In contrast, Plymouth relied on three unknowns in Hodges, Phillips and Cooper, who performed a professional, disciplined and construction job to devastating effect.

With Stanforth far too busy up front to be marked effectively, Plymouth were always going to lead to the season's Cup confusion. Stanforth appropriately made the second-half goal for Tynan, as Albion's defence obligingly opened up.

Albion did have a potential match-winner named Morley on their team sheet. One of the questions Giles must surely be asking today is why did he never take part?

WEST BROMWICH ALBION: P. Barrett, C. Wright, R. Williams, M. Harrison, B. Stevenson, R. Hopkins, R. Stewart, W. Wright, M. Harrison, B. Stevenson, B. Bonds, B. Bonds, T. Coburn, D. Swindhurst, P. Allen, G. Courtney (Durham).

PLYMOUTH ARGYLE: J. Hodges, P. Phillips, D. Cooper, R. Williams, M. Harrison, B. Stevenson, R. Hopkins, R. Stewart, W. Wright, M. Harrison, B. Stevenson, B. Bonds, B. Bonds, T. Coburn, D. Swindhurst, P. Allen, G. Courtney (Durham).

Tynan: second-half goal

Reid breaks out
By David Powell

years was Bolton, until Everton chased £60,000 on his ability to remain fit of injury. "This is my first full season without injury for a long time, so I'm keeping my fingers crossed that I'll keep going," Reid said. He made Shrewsbury look like a fourth division side. He forced Ogrizovic into one-stretch save, then weaved his way across the edge of the penalty area to find Irvine waiting to drive in the opening goal.

The roles were reversed when Irvine set-up Reid for a low shot past Ogrizovic and five minutes from time a move which flowed from time to time, Reid before Griffin on the ball into his own net.

While Everton relieved Oxford United of the challenge to Stoke City's record 20 Cup ties in a season—Everton are assured 15), Shrewsbury's manager, Graham Turner, was despondent. "It was difficult to pick out a good performance in our side," he said, "and nobody argued with him."

Reid, who had scored in the previous two games, was a member of the Bolton Wanderers team beaten in the League Cup semi-finals in 1977, that Everton made their last trip to Wembley, though, as an England Under-21 player, it was thought he would go far. The furthest he got for five more

FA Cup Fifth round
Birmingham City 3, Derby County 0
Everton 1, Manchester City 0
Luton Town 1, Southampton 0
Oxford United 1, Sheffield Wednesday 0
West Bromwich 1, Plymouth Argyle 0

First division
Aston Villa 1, Arsenal 1
Barnsley 1, Bolton Wanderers 1
Birmingham City 1, Blackburn Rovers 1
Bristol City 1, Burnley 1
Cardiff City 1, Chelsea 1
Derby County 1, Everton 1
Hull City 1, Ipswich Town 1
Leeds United 1, Liverpool 1
Luton Town 1, Manchester City 1
Sheff Wed 1, Southampton 1
Sheff Utd 1, Stoke City 1
Sunderland 1, Tottenham 1
Tottenham 1, West Ham 1
Wolves 1, Wrexham 1

Second division
Barnsley 1, Bolton Wanderers 1
Birmingham City 1, Blackburn Rovers 1
Bristol City 1, Burnley 1
Cardiff City 1, Chelsea 1
Derby County 1, Everton 1
Hull City 1, Ipswich Town 1
Leeds United 1, Liverpool 1
Luton Town 1, Manchester City 1
Sheff Wed 1, Southampton 1
Sheff Utd 1, Stoke City 1
Sunderland 1, Tottenham 1
Tottenham 1, West Ham 1
Wolves 1, Wrexham 1

Third division
Barnsley 1, Bolton Wanderers 1
Birmingham City 1, Blackburn Rovers 1
Bristol City 1, Burnley 1
Cardiff City 1, Chelsea 1
Derby County 1, Everton 1
Hull City 1, Ipswich Town 1
Leeds United 1, Liverpool 1
Luton Town 1, Manchester City 1
Sheff Wed 1, Southampton 1
Sheff Utd 1, Stoke City 1
Sunderland 1, Tottenham 1
Tottenham 1, West Ham 1
Wolves 1, Wrexham 1

Fourth division
Barnsley 1, Bolton Wanderers 1
Birmingham City 1, Blackburn Rovers 1
Bristol City 1, Burnley 1
Cardiff City 1, Chelsea 1
Derby County 1, Everton 1
Hull City 1, Ipswich Town 1
Leeds United 1, Liverpool 1
Luton Town 1, Manchester City 1
Sheff Wed 1, Southampton 1
Sheff Utd 1, Stoke City 1
Sunderland 1, Tottenham 1
Tottenham 1, West Ham 1
Wolves 1, Wrexham 1

Scottish Cup Fourth round
Aberdeen 1, Dundee 1
Dundee 1, Rangers 1
Rangers 1, Celtic 1
Celtic 1, Hearts 1
Hearts 1, Motherwell 1
Motherwell 1, Stirling Albion 1
Stirling Albion 1, Forth Wanderers 1
Forth Wanderers 1, Brechin City 1
Brechin City 1, Arbroath 1
Arbroath 1, Dundee United 1
Dundee United 1, Aberdeen 1

Scottish League
Aberdeen 1, Dundee 1
Dundee 1, Rangers 1
Rangers 1, Celtic 1
Celtic 1, Hearts 1
Hearts 1, Motherwell 1
Motherwell 1, Stirling Albion 1
Stirling Albion 1, Forth Wanderers 1
Forth Wanderers 1, Brechin City 1
Brechin City 1, Arbroath 1
Arbroath 1, Dundee United 1
Dundee United 1, Aberdeen 1

Scottish Premier division
Aberdeen 1, Dundee 1
Dundee 1, Rangers 1
Rangers 1, Celtic 1
Celtic 1, Hearts 1
Hearts 1, Motherwell 1
Motherwell 1, Stirling Albion 1
Stirling Albion 1, Forth Wanderers 1
Forth Wanderers 1, Brechin City 1
Brechin City 1, Arbroath 1
Arbroath 1, Dundee United 1
Dundee United 1, Aberdeen 1

Scottish first division
Aberdeen 1, Dundee 1
Dundee 1, Rangers 1
Rangers 1, Celtic 1
Celtic 1, Hearts 1
Hearts 1, Motherwell 1
Motherwell 1, Stirling Albion 1
Stirling Albion 1, Forth Wanderers 1
Forth Wanderers 1, Brechin City 1
Brechin City 1, Arbroath 1
Arbroath 1, Dundee United 1
Dundee United 1, Aberdeen 1

Scottish second division
Aberdeen 1, Dundee 1
Dundee 1, Rangers 1
Rangers 1, Celtic 1
Celtic 1, Hearts 1
Hearts 1, Motherwell 1
Motherwell 1, Stirling Albion 1
Stirling Albion 1, Forth Wanderers 1
Forth Wanderers 1, Brechin City 1
Brechin City 1, Arbroath 1
Arbroath 1, Dundee United 1
Dundee United 1, Aberdeen 1

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If you are well educated and motivated, and if you are looking for a job in the City, then this is the job for you. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, and will be working closely with the senior partner. The job is full-time, permanent, and offers a competitive salary and benefits. If you are interested, please send your CV to Jane Crotham, 27 Beauchamp Place SW3, Tel: 01-581 2377.

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PA/SECRETARY

Very successful quoted public company requires a well educated personal assistant/secretary for two members of the main board. The work is varied and the employee relationships are probably second to none as the company has a low staff turnover. Competent typing, shorthand and English are required, as are an excellent telephone manner, initiative and organisational ability. The successful candidate will be regarded as an important part of the company's team and will be worth over £7,000 per annum to us, and may well be earning this salary already. No boring work or word processing insisted upon but a knowledge of accounting or computer terms could be an advantage.

Free car park and all usual fringe benefits. Please reply with full details of past experience to Mrs Susanna Heinemann, Matthew Clark & Sons Ltd, 183-185 Central Street, London EC1V 8DP.

JEWELLERY BOND ST.
To £7,000
The prospective company requires a Secretary with immediate presentation and experience to work for two busy executives. The ideal candidate must be well educated and have the confidence to deal with international V.P. clients. Age 25+. Speeds 100/60.

RECEPTIONIST
To £7,000
We currently have two vacancies for receptionists in the City. Previous experience is desirable but more important a good presentation. Typing 30-40 wpm. Age 24+.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS RECRUITMENT LTD.
35 Bruton Place, London W1.
Telephone: 01-493 7789.

INVESTMENT BANKING
£8,500
An American investment bank needs a go-ahead assistant for two of their senior executives dealing in syndicated loans. A calm, commonsense attitude and an excellent telephone manner are essential, and there is definite scope for involvement and progression for someone with sufficient interest in and understanding of the work. Secretarial back-up will also be required. Speeds 10

Suitably qualified candidates are invited to submit applications by 18th April, 1984. Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH.

Educational

University of Warwick
CHAIR IN
MANUFACTURING
POLICY AND STRATEGY

Applications are invited for the recently created Chair of Manufacturing Policy and Strategy in the School of Industrial and Business Studies. The post is tenable from 1 October 1984. The successful applicant is likely to have a strong academic background in a relevant management discipline; some industrial/commercial experience; a reputation as a teacher; and, most important, a sound publication record, continuing research potential, and the ability to offer imaginative academic and administrative leadership in the development of industrial and business studies within the University. Candidates must have a primary interest in manufacturing policy and strategy, but they should also have a competence in such traditional areas of production/operations management as production planning and inventory control. Salary within the Professional range, current minimum £17,275 pa. Further particulars available from The Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. Closing date for the receipt of applications 23rd March, 1984. Please quote Ref: No. 26/2A/84/J.

DAUNTSEY'S SCHOOL
HEAD

The Governing Body invites application for the above post for September 1985 following the retirement of the present Headmaster, Mr. Guy King-Reynolds.

There are 460 day and boarding pupils, including 150 in the Sixth Form, in this independent co-educational school.

The Head, who is a member of the Headmasters' Conference also has responsibility for the teaching of certain subjects in the neighbouring 11-16 Lavington Comprehensive School in a unique link with the Local Education Authority which includes the provision of Sixth Form College facilities for post 'O' level former Lavington pupils.

Details of the post (including negotiable salary) and method of application may be obtained from Peter F. Wyles, Esq., Clerk to the Governors, 33 St. John Street, Devizes, Wiltshire, SN10 1BW. Applications should arrive by 30th April 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
FACULTY OFFICER
FOR SCIENCE
AND ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the post of Faculty Officer for Science and Engineering which will become vacant on 1 August 1984. The post is within the faculty offices of the University of London. The Faculty Officer is responsible at faculty level for the administration of academic affairs in the faculties of Science and Engineering. The duties of the post will include the servicing of a number of committees concerned with academic activities in these faculties, and the provision of advice on policies in these areas. Applicants must hold a degree or equivalent qualification and have experience of administration and of working as Secretary to Committees. The appointment will be within Grade II of the national salary structure for University Administrative Officers, currently £15,515 - £16,925 per annum plus £1,186 London Allowance. Letters of application, with full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three persons to whom references may be made, should be sent to the Personnel Officer, University of London, Room 222, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU. Telephone 01-436 8000 ext. 3248 from whom further particulars are available. Closing date for receipt of applications: 9 March 1984.

ROYAL COLLEGE
OF SURGEONS
IN IRELAND

123, T. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN 2, IRELAND. The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland is a privately owned and supported institution founded in 1784 and governed by charters.

The College manages an international medical school for the training of doctors and is a recognised college of The National University of Ireland. Graduates receive the M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., degrees, in addition to the historical qualifying diplomas and letters testimonial L.R.C.P. (Ireland) and L.R.C.S. (Ireland).

The medical school is accommodated in a modern purpose built complex and is rated as one of the world's leading international medical centres. The college demands, promotes, and maintains the highest standards in undergraduate and post-graduate medical education.

A handbook, describing the medical curriculum, also application forms and details concerning admission may be obtained on writing to the admissions officer at the college. Applicants are reminded that the final date for receipt of applications is March 15th, 1984.

The Registrar,
The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
Appointment of Principal

The appointment of the Principal of King's College, Lord Cameron, comes to an end on 31st July 1985 and it is intended that a successor should be appointed from 1st August 1985. The Principal is the chief academic and administrative officer of the College.

The salary is negotiable and living accommodation is provided. King's College is due to merge in 1985 with Queen Elizabeth College and Chelsea College to form a single School of the University of London under the name of King's College London, and the person appointed to the post of Principal will be head of the combined College.

Persons interested in being considered for this appointment, or wishing to suggest the names of persons, are invited to write in confidence not later than 31st March 1984 to: The Rt Hon Earl Jellicoe, DSO, MC, Chairman of the Council, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS, from whom further particulars are available.

TEACHING
CONSERVATOR
(PART TIME)

Practising Conservator required as Course Leader for Diploma Course in Restoration/Conservation of Applied City & Guilds of London Art School. Tel: 01-705 2386.

University of Bristol

The University proposes to make an appointment to a Chair in

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

within the Department of Psychology. Suitably qualified applicants are invited to submit applications by 18th March 1984. Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH.

University of London
THE LONDON SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS & POLITICAL
SCIENCELECTURESHIPS IN
ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for appointments from 1 October 1984 to one or more lectureships in Economics.

Appointments will be on the salary scale of £7,190 to £14,120 a year plus £1,186 a year London Allowance. In assessing the salary, consideration will be given to qualifications, age and experience.

Application forms and further particulars are available, on receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope, from the Administrative Officer, Room H 610, The London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE.

Closing date for applications: 12 March 1984.

For every job-prospecting undergraduate, February brings the climax of the Milk Round - the annual safari conducted around the campuses by recruiting employers on the look-out for the coming year's intake. Nobody really likes the Milk Round. As one recruiter put it: "It disrupts academic work. It takes place when flu epidemics prevail; travel is difficult. Interviews take place in settings that may be cramped, cold or stuffy, incongruous or inappropriate."

Yet it benefits both student and recruiter alike. For employers, it remains the cheapest and most effective way of meeting, in a short time, several thousand prospective trainees. For undergraduates it provides, on their doorstep, a heaven-sent opportunity to compare most of

the careers open to them, and the relevant employers within them - an asset never fully recognized or exploited by the large majority of participants.

The year there is a distinct aura of dust settling, with the recruitment market tottering out of the worst slump in its modern history, and employers still very wary about forecasting their needs too far in advance. The prospects for graduates announced last month by SCOEG (the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates), AGCAS (the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services), and CSU (the Central Services Unit) are in their own words "cautiously optimistic". Predictably, the increased use of computers in industry has created a growing demand for graduates in computer services. Electronics graduates continue to be at a premium, and the demand for graduates from the oil and chemical industries is up on last year's low figure. There is also a renewed demand for civil engineering graduates, after many years in the doldrums, and this may well persist with the numbers reading the subject currently falling.

The demand for chartered accountancy trainees continues to stabilize. Firms in public practice still recruit nearly 10 per cent of the UK's first-degree university graduates, but chartered accountancy remains disproportionately popular among students and competition for places in the larger practices is currently very fierce indeed. The real growth in demand comes from smaller professional firms, and in particular organizations in industry and commerce wishing to recruit cost and management, certified and public

The Times guide to career choice

Considering your options

Michel Syrett
advises undergraduates
on how to find suitable
employment in the
annual Milk Round

Finance trainees. Demand in banking and insurance also remains stable, but there is the prospect of an increase, particularly in the specialist actuarial field.

Further areas generating a demand for graduates this year include retailing (more firms are coming into the graduate market), fields involved in the production of fast-moving consumer goods, the armed services (particularly the Army and the RAF) and, surprisingly, manufacturing industries in fields like textiles and food and drink, where there was a substantial decline in demand during 1983.

The Milk Round as a whole has seen the continuing development of two particular trends which had already become discernible in 1982 and 1983. There have been far more smaller firms recruiting graduates in ones and twos, in contrast to large corporations recruiting graduates in their hundreds, which was the state of the market during the 1970s. Larger employers do still play a very active role in the Milk Round, but it is the smaller firms who are making up the shortfall suffered during the recent slump.

This year has also seen a recognition of the growing importance of the summer recruitment fairs during

Flexible aspirations

June and July, giving employers the opportunity to fill vacancies they either did not anticipate or were unable to fill earlier in the year. Employers have been unwilling to commit themselves to specific numbers of places until much later in the season.

Despite the increased demand for graduates, the shadow of graduate unemployment is far from dispersed. Another 3,500 degree holders will swell the pool of 11,000 graduates from previous years who are still looking for work. The pattern and timing of recruitment, far more sporadic than in the past, means that the process of finding suitable employment is more protracted. And the shortage of employment in some fields - particularly academic work and teaching - has meant that graduates who would normally have

entered these professions are now obliged to compete for employment in other areas.

All of this has only increased still further the need for graduates to be flexible in their career aspirations and be prepared to consider a much wider range of employment than their predecessors. The increased competition in many fields has also emphasized the importance of early, well-written and well-presented applications. As one careers adviser explained: "Our speech these days is increasingly peppered with old-

Prepare carefully

fashioned words such as spelling, grammar and syntax. Any graduate looking for a job who doesn't spend more time on self-presentation will severely reduce his or her chance of achieving a first interview, because employers in this highly competitive job market have to indulge in extensive paper pre-selection. How you express your motivation on paper becomes therefore increasingly more vital."

If you are an undergraduate currently taking part in the Milk Round, you should therefore bear in mind some or all of the following points:

Consider all the career options open to you. Be prepared to choose and exploit unusual, unconventional or even seemingly unattractive openings in the employment market.

Consider all of the employers which you could realistically approach, and not just a selected few based on size and status. Be prepared to choose less prestigious names if necessary in provincial locations, for the sake of the training and experience they can offer. The Milk Round has not just been designed for employers to compare students; it has also been designed for graduates to make their own comparisons. Use it properly.

Make sure that your applications are well-written and carefully thought out. Remember to include details of all your extra-curricular activities and any work experience, even if it is only casual holiday work. Both can tell the interviewer a lot about your character and give evidence of initiative, imagination and leadership.

Finally, if you have not obtained offers of employment, or even an interview, by the middle of the summer term, do not despair. An increasing number of vacancies occur later in the season, and a growing number of opportunities are now offered by the summer fairs (ask your careers service for details of dates and venues).



Explore the major problems of industrial society and examine the possible solutions through lectures, tutorial discussions and fieldwork with relevant public and voluntary agencies by following a

BA Honours degree in Urban
Policy and Race Relations

EDGE
HILL
College

for further information contact:
Miss M. Dodd, Admission Officer B3,
Edge Hill College of Higher Education,
Ormskirk, Lancashire L36 4QP.
Telephone: Ormskirk
(0695) 75171, Ext. 269

CHIROPODY AS A PROFESSION

The demand for the trained man or woman chiropodist in the private sector is increasing. Most of the training necessary to qualify for a Diploma in Chiropody may be taken at home by very specialised correspondence lessons. Full practical facilities are also provided. You are invited to write for the free booklet from The Secretary of the Society of Chiropodists, The Society House, 15, The New Hall, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 4LA. (7831)H

University of Oxford
IN ASSOCIATION WITH
WOLFSON COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP
IN PERSIAN

Applications are invited for the above post, tenable from 1 October 1984. Preference may be given to candidates with an interest in classical Persian literature, and to those who have held a post in a university or research institution. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the research and development of the Department and to maintain a close contact with a view to developing consultancy will be encouraged. Salary will be in the range: £11,670 to £12,202 p.a. (1984-85) inclusive of London Allowance. £11,670 to £12,202 p.a. (1984-85) inclusive of London Allowance. Application form and further details will be available from the Staffing Office Tel: 01-225 9999 Ext. 2305.

Further details may be obtained from Mrs A. M. Lonsdale, Oriental Institute, Pusey Lane, Oxford, OX1 2EL, to whom 5 typed copies of formal applications, stating three references for 3 copy for overseas applicants should be sent not later than Friday, 9 March 1984.

Brasenose College
Oxford

The College proposes to appoint a

CHAIRMAN

to hold office for five years from 1 October 1984. Candidates must be given to an unmarried man who will reside in the College. Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, Brasenose College, Oxford, OX1 4AJ, to whom 5 completed forms should be submitted by 3 March 1984.

University of Warwick
RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP

Applications are invited for a postdoctoral research associateship sponsored by the Science and Engineering Research Council under the direction of Professor J. M. Ball and others involving the study of nonlinear, such as fractal, structures and phase transitions. Preference may be given to applicants with a background in the following areas: Applied Analysis, Differential Equations, Variational Methods, Continuum Mechanics, Numerical Analysis.

The appointment will commence on October 1st 1984 and will be for up to 2 years at an initial salary of £7,650 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Staff Officer, Chambers Street, Edgbury, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom 5 completed forms should be returned by March 15th, 1984, quoting reference No. 12/84.

FRENCH INSTITUTE

15-week evening classes in French (all levels) and conversation. Civilisation, Commercial French commencing 27 February. Also 5-week intensive course in French all levels (26 March-7 April). Immediate application. Details: 14 Colindale Place, London NW9 3JN. Tel: 01-589 6511 Ext. 42

Heriot Watt University
DEPARTMENT OF
MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for a postdoctoral research associateship sponsored by the Science and Engineering Research Council under the direction of Professor J. M. Ball and others involving the study of nonlinear, such as fractal, structures and phase transitions. Preference may be given to applicants with a background in the following areas: Applied Analysis, Differential Equations, Variational Methods, Continuum Mechanics, Numerical Analysis.

The appointment will commence on October 1st 1984 and will be for up to 2 years at an initial salary of £7,650 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Staff Officer, Chambers Street, Edgbury, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom 5 completed forms should be returned by March 15th, 1984, quoting reference No. 12/84.

University of Warwick
LECTURESHIP IN ARTS
EDUCATION (PRIMARY)

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Arts Education, commencing 1 October 1984. The successful candidate will teach professional courses to prospective primary teachers. Specialist interests either in art/visual education or in language development/children's literature would be an advantage.

Salary on the Lecturer Scale: £7,190-£14,120 p.a.

Further particulars and application forms from The University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, quoting Reference No. 26/2A/84/J.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 16th March, 1984.

SECRETARIAL COURSES
FOR JOB-FINDERS

15 WEEKS - Intensive courses to equip you with valid secretarial qualifications in as short a time as possible.

24 WEEKS - Concentrated courses to allow you to maximise the quality of your secretarial skills and qualifications.

SECRETARIAL STUDIES WITH FRENCH
24 week's training in French typing, audio transcription and secretarial administration as well as English secretarial and office technology skills. Minimum entry requirement 'A' Level French or equivalent.

Penny Humphrey
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15/24 week courses also at:
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Prestel 211212

(Oliman)

POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK

Borough Road, London SE1 0AA

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICAL
SCIENCES AND COMPUTINGLECTURER GRADE II
SENIOR LECTURER

IN OPERATIONAL RESEARCH

Applications are invited from persons with practical experience in Operational Research to teach on a variety of undergraduate courses offered to the Department. The successful applicant will probably have a higher degree in a related subject area, but experience will be given to those who have experience of computer in an industrial or commercial setting. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the research and development of the Department and to maintain a close contact with a view to developing consultancy will be encouraged. Salary will be in the range: £11,670 to £12,202 p.a. (1984-85) inclusive of London Allowance. £11,670 to £12,202 p.a. (1984-85) inclusive of London Allowance. Application form and further details will be available from the Staffing Office Tel: 01-225 9999 Ext. 2305.

Closing date for receipt of completed application forms will be 6th April 1984.

Brasenose College
Oxford

DOMESTIC BURSAR

The College intends to appoint a Domestic Bursar to take office from the late summer of 1984. The Domestic Bursar will be responsible for the management of the "hotel" side of the College's activities, including catering, conference business and interior maintenance of buildings. The post carries a salary of up to £14,120 (personnelable) and full 100% Table rights.

Further particulars may be obtained from The Principal, Brasenose College, Oxford, OX1 4AJ, to whom 5 typed copies of formal applications should be sent not later than 10 March 1984.

University of Warwick
LECTURESHIP IN ARTS
EDUCATION (PRIMARY)

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Arts Education, commencing 1 October 1984. The successful candidate will teach professional courses to prospective primary teachers. Specialist interests either in art/visual education or in language development/children's literature would be an advantage.

Salary on the Lecturer Scale: £7,190-£14,120 p.a.

Further particulars and application forms from The University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, quoting Reference No. 26/2A/84/J.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 16th March, 1984.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

ANTIQUE PAINTINGS
(& SALEROOMS)

day course - 28 Feb-1 Mar. Places still available on this fascinating course. For details of these courses: Kensington Lancers Courses 01-922 2072

LYCEE FRANCAIS
CHARLES DE GAULLE

The English Sixth Form of this school can accept a limited number of boys or girls for the two-year A-level course starting in September 1984.

Present basic fee: £322 per term. For further details and application forms apply to the Headmaster, 35 Cromwell Road, London SW7 2DC.

BASIC PROGRAMMING COURSES
for absolute beginners 01-579 7510
01-579 7510 100, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000, 11000, 12000, 13000, 14000, 15000, 16000, 17000, 18000, 19000, 20000, 21000, 22000, 23000, 24000, 25000, 26000, 27000, 28000, 29000, 30000, 31000, 32000, 33000, 34000, 35000, 36000, 37000, 38000, 39000, 40000, 41000, 42000, 43000, 44000, 45000, 46000, 47000, 48000, 49000, 50000, 51000, 52000, 53000, 54000, 55000, 56000, 57000, 58000, 59000, 60000, 61000, 62000, 63000, 64000, 65000, 66000, 67000, 68000, 69000, 70000, 71000, 72000, 73000, 74000, 75000, 76000, 77000, 78000, 79000, 80000, 81000, 82000, 83000, 84000, 85000, 86000, 87000, 88000, 89000, 90000, 91000, 92000, 93000, 94000, 95000, 96000, 97000, 98000, 99000, 100000, 101000, 102000, 103000, 104000, 105000, 106000, 107000, 108000, 109000, 110000, 111000, 112000, 113000, 114000, 115000, 116000, 117000, 118000, 119000, 120000, 121000, 122000, 123000, 124000, 125000, 126000, 127000, 128000, 129000, 130000, 131000, 132000, 133000, 134000, 135000, 136000, 137000, 138000, 139000, 140000, 141000, 142000, 143000, 144000, 145000, 146000, 147000, 148000, 149000, 150000, 151000, 152000, 153000, 154000, 155000, 156000, 157000, 158000, 159000, 160000, 161000, 162000, 163000, 164000, 165000, 166000, 167000, 168000, 169000, 170000, 171000, 172000, 173000, 174000, 175000, 176000, 177000, 178000, 179000, 180000, 181000, 182000, 183000, 184000, 185000, 186000, 187000, 188000, 189000, 190000, 191000, 192000, 193000, 194000, 195000, 196000, 197000, 198000, 199000, 200000, 201000, 202000, 203000, 204000, 205000, 206000, 207000, 208000, 209000, 210000, 211000, 212000, 213000, 214000, 215000, 216000, 217000, 218000, 219000, 220000, 221000, 222000, 223000, 224000, 225000, 226000, 227000, 228000, 229000, 230000, 231000, 232000, 233000, 234000, 235000, 236000, 237000, 238000, 239000, 240000, 241000, 242000, 243000, 244000, 245000, 246000, 247000, 248000, 249000, 250000, 251000, 252000, 253000, 254000, 255000, 256000, 257000, 258000, 259000, 260000, 261000, 262000, 263000, 264000, 265000, 266000, 267000, 268000, 269000, 270000, 271000, 272000, 273000, 274000, 275000, 276000, 277000, 278000, 279000, 280000, 281000, 282000, 283000, 284000, 285000, 286000, 287000, 288000, 289000, 290000, 291000, 292000, 293000, 294000, 295000, 296000, 297000, 298000, 299000, 300000, 301000, 302000, 303000, 304000, 305000, 306000, 307000, 308000, 309000, 310000, 311000, 312000, 313000, 314000, 315000, 316000, 317000, 318000, 319000, 320000, 321000, 322000, 323000, 324000, 325000, 326000, 327000, 328000, 329000, 330000, 331000, 332000, 333000, 334000, 335000, 336000, 337000, 338000, 339000, 340000, 341000, 342000, 343000, 344000, 345000, 346000, 347000, 348000, 349000, 350000, 351000, 352000, 353000, 354000, 355000, 356000, 357000, 358000, 359000, 360000, 361000, 362000, 363000, 364000, 365000, 366000, 367000, 368000, 369000, 370000, 371000, 372000, 373000, 374000, 375000, 376000, 377000, 378000, 379000, 380000, 381000, 382000, 383000, 384000, 385000, 386000, 387000, 388000, 389000, 390000, 391000, 392000, 393000, 394000, 395000, 396000, 397000, 398000, 399000, 400000, 401000, 402000, 403000, 404000, 405000, 406000, 407000, 408000, 409000, 410000, 411000, 412000, 413000, 414000, 415000, 416000, 417000, 418000, 419000, 420000, 421000, 422000, 423000, 424000, 425000, 426000, 427000, 428000, 429000, 430000, 431000, 432000, 433000, 434000, 435000, 436000,

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

8.00 **Celebs AM**.
8.30 **Breakfast Time** with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. News from Fern Britton at 8.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 8.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45, and 8.15; television preview at 8.55; review of the morning papers at 7.15 and 8.15; keep fit at 7.25; film and pop record reviews between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.55.

9.00 **Gardeners' World**. Geoff Hamilton and Roy Lancaster in the St Leonard's-on-Sea garden of Sonia Kinsman (shown on Friday). 8.25 **Songs of Praise** from the Church of the Holy Rude, Strling (shown yesterday). 10.00 **Celebs**. 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Andrew Scoble (r). 10.55 **Celebs**.

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather programme from Jim Saxon 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by new headlines with subtitles.

1.00 **Pebble Mill** at One has a day trip to the Coliswolds, where among the guests are singer, Barbara Courtney-King and racehorse trainer, David Nicholson. 1.45 **The Plumps** (r).

2.00 **See Hear Magazine** programme for the TV-of-hearing (shown yesterday). 2.25 **Dynasty** (r). 3.10 **The XIV Winter Olympic Games** introduced by David Coleman. There are highlights of the ice gala and of the closing ceremony, 3.45 Regional news (not London).

3.50 **Magic Roundabout** (r). 3.55 **Play School**, presented by Don Spencer. 4.20 **Adventures of Tin Tin** (r). 4.25 **Jackanory**. Penelope Keith, making her first appearance on the programme since 1977, reads the story of the Prince Who Hiccapped 4.40 **Finders Keepers**. Computerized general knowledge game presented by Richard Stilgoe.

5.05 **John Craven's Newsworld** 5.10 **Blue Peter** with Simon Groom, Peter Duncan and Janet Ellis. 5.40 **Sixty Minutes** includes news from Moira Stuart at 5.40.

6.00 **Cartoon**. 6.50 **Real Comedy** series, written by Roy Clarke, about a pair of comical policemen. Starring Paul Greenwood and Tony Haythornthwaite.

7.20 **Blue Thunder**. Crime-fighting series about a super-helicopter and its crew, patrolling the Los Angeles skies. Tonight they are pitted against a ruthless drug and arms smuggler.

8.10 **Panorama**. The Television Revolution. Guest reporter, Chris Dunkley, television critic of the Financial Times, investigates the impact on our viewing habits of the imminent arrival of a new generation of cable television.

9.05 **News with Sue Lawley**. 9.25 **Film: The Day After Tomorrow** (1972). Directed by Robert Redford as Bill McKay, a lawyer who is reluctantly running for the Senate for the Californian Democrats. As the campaign takes off he discovers that he is in danger of losing his own identity as he parrots the platitudes of his speechmakers. Directed by Michael Ritchie.

11.10 **Film 84**. Barry Norman with reviews of the Curious of the Pink Panther, The Big Chill, and To Be or Not to Be. There are also interviews with Kevin Kline, star of The Big Chill, and Lawrence Kasdan who wrote Raiders of the Lost Ark.

11.30 **News** headlines. 11.40 **Wheels of Fire**. Development issues in India (r). 12.10 **Weather**.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 109.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 69.3kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF -92-95; BBC Radio London 145.8kHz/200m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/92.5m.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Rick Owen and Anne Diamond. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30 and 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 8.35 and 7.35; money news at 8.40 and 8.45; exercise at 7.25; guest of the day Jeffrey Archer at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; and Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.35.

ITV LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines** 9.30 **For Schools** (a repeat of last week's programmes). Exploring animal movement. 9.47 **Learning to read** with Basil Brush. 9.59 **Manufacturing** different kinds of bricks. 10.31 **Basic Maths**: attacks. 10.31 **Play**. The Ransom. 11.00 **Documentary** about the attempt to break the hot-air balloon world altitude record. 12.12 **Elementary** science: the house as a protector and collector. 11.41 **A young girl celebrates her birthday**.

12.00 **Alphabet Zoo**. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McElwain with Terry the Turtle. 12.10 **Let's Pretend** to the story of The Sandwich That Had a Quarter. 12.30 **Postnatal Depression** - who cares? Advice on how the condition may be avoided (r).

1.00 **News** with Leonard Parker. 1.20 **Thames news** from Robin Houston. 1.30 **My Life**. Colin Morna talks to Susan Orr who suffers from bulimia, a form of anorexia.

2.00 **Film: The Case of Charles Peace** (1940) starring Michael Martin Harvey. The story of the infamous murderer told in flashbacks at his trial in Leeds in 1879. Directed by Norman Lee. 3.30 **Miracles Take Longer**. More drama from the community advice centre.

4.00 **Alphabet Zoo**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Batkins** 4.20 **He-Man and Masters of the Universe** 4.45 **Danger - Marmalade at Work**. The first of a new series featuring the naughty girl in the world's 5.00 **Dangerhouse**.

5.15 **Emmerdale Farm**. 5.45 **News** 6.00 **Thames news**. 6.25 **Help** has information on short term fostering. 6.35 **Crossroads**. Lisa Walters receives an unwanted visitor at her chalet.

7.00 **Wish You Were Here**. 7.10 **John Channing** in Egypt taking a camel ride to the pyramids and a cruise down the Nile from Aswan to Luxor. Chris Kelly enjoys a stay at a pub in the Yorkshire Dales; and guest presenter Peter Marshall and his family take a canal trip along the Shropshire Union Canal.

7.30 **Coronation Street**. 8.00 **Duty Free**. Part two of the comedy series about two British couples on holiday in Spain. 8.30 **World in Action: The Decade** of Delaney. Report on the report on the links between high fat foods and heart disease.

9.00 **Mickey Spillane's Mike Hammer**. Steacy Kacey stars as the hard-nosed detective, this week trying to save the life of a beautiful Chinese hostage and to return a stolen jewel.

10.00 **News**. 10.30 **The Standard Awards for 1983**. Six awards are to be presented, with extracts from the successful shows. Ned Sherrin introduces the entertainment, held in London's Savoy Hotel.

11.30 **After Hours**. Music and conversation. 12.25 **Night Thoughts** from the Labour member of parliament, Michael Meacher.



The Cal Family: The Heart of the Dragon (Channel 4, 9.00 pm)

Channel 4's compelling series on modern-day China, **THE HEART OF THE DRAGON** (9.00 pm) tonight highlights the problems of marital strife and the efforts made by official committees to reconcile a young married couple - not with any sense of altruism but in order to keep the population in check. David's three marriages and another child which, with 500 million families rationed to a single offspring, parents with a daughter are often tempted to try again for a son in order that the child may carry on the family name. This is the problem that brought dishonour to the tonight's young couple. The tearful wife recounts instances of cruelty against her by her husband since the day their daughter was born, convinced he was trying to murder the child. The husband argues that

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University: Psychology**. Defining a Field. 6.30 **Oceanography: Going to Sea**. 6.55 **Maths: Symbols and Equations**. 7.20 **The Origin of the Earth**. 7.45 **Domestic Violence**. What You Make It?

8.00 **Celebs**. 9.10 **Daytime on Two: Working as a hotel's junior manager**. 9.30 **Why are people dishonest at work?** 10.00 **You and Me** with the Leyland Vehicles Brass Band. 10.15 **Music Moods**. 10.30 **Modern History: Pearl Harbor to Hiroshima**. 11.00 **The importance of the sun**. 11.23 **Talkabout**. 11.42 **What is genetic engineering**. 12.10 **Folk guitar lessons for beginners**. 12.25 **The science of gardening**. 12.50 **The Unemployment Industry** (ends at 1.15). 1.20 **France and French conversation**. 1.38 **The nuclear debate**. 2.01 **Words and pictures**. 2.18 **How the villagers of Starnwell fought for their ancient rights**. 2.40 **The claimer's role in a wind quartet**. 3.00 **Celebs**.

5.10 **A Measured Life**. Richard Hoggart recalls his education experiences (r). 5.35 **Film: Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum** (1940) starring Sidney Toler as Chan, this week uncovering a plastic surgeon who specialises in changing the faces of wanted criminals. Directed by Lynn Shores.

6.00 **100 Great Sporting Moments**. Highlights from the 1974 game between England and Scotland for the Calcutta Cup.

6.55 **The Apprentice**. A 16-year old boy becomes a 'funeral orator' (r). 7.40 **The Stateless Nations**. The second programme in the six part series about the emergence of nationalism in Europe centres on the Corsicans.

8.10 **Leo**. Mr Sayer's guests tonight are Roger Daltry, Kool and the Gang and Suzi Quatro.

9.00 **Call My Bluff**. Frank Muir's fellow bluffers are Julia McKenzie and Malvern Briggs. On Arthur Marshall's side are Maureen Lipman and Mr Chips. Roy Marsden.

9.30 **Horizon: Brave New Babies?** A disturbing investigation into genetic engineering (r). 10.20 **A Fight to Remember**. The first of a new series of seven programmes, written and presented by Barry Carpenter, recalling the pugilistic highlights of the past two decades. Tonight sees Henry Cooper in action against Joe Evers, Cassius Clay and Joe Bugner.

10.50 **Newnight**. 11.35 **Open University: Mansfield Park**. Improvement. 12.00 **Decision Making**: the Falklands Crisis. 12.25 **Restoration**. Ends at 12.55.

12.00 **Closedown**.

CHOICE

The allegations have been exaggerated, his character described by his mother-in-law and that he is really proud to have a healthy child. Over a period of five hours meetings lasting up to three hours the young couple, with baby in tow, pour out their differences before one of the country's 800,000 mediating committees and, inevitably, to the respective in-laws, with the ever grinning committee chairman as arbitrator. Fascinating stuff that really does get to the heart of a peculiarly Chinese domestic problem.

The brutal exploits of London's infamous Richardson and Kray families pale into insignificance when compared to the Dublin

Dunne. They are the subject of an alarming report by Tom McGurk for CHANNEL FOUR NEWS (7.00 pm) that at times defies belief. Originally bank robbers, it doesn't hurt anybody' boasts the patriarch, Christopher, they have now progressed to the more lucrative heroin trade and are, almost unaided by others, the family that have created the most serious teenage heroin problem in Europe. Six of the 16-strong family have been convicted of heroin-related crimes, four are awaiting trial and others are on the run. Thanks to this family Dublin is experiencing a major crime-wave as recession-hit youngsters take to all types of robbery to pay for their daily fix - an addiction that has grown from virtual non-existence four years ago to its present alarming proportions.

Radio 4

6.00 **News**. 6.30 **The News Quiz** with Simon Hoggart, Alan Coren, Stan MacKurray, Peter Hillmore and Gillian Reynolds (r).

7.00 **The Archers**. 7.20 **In Business** with Peter Hobbay. 7.30 **Labels** (last of six programmes). With Patrick Hannan.

8.00 **The Monday Play 'Slipping Away'** by Elizabeth Troop. With Fiona Walker, John McAndrew and Peter Whitman. Hampstead goes to Tuscany. But even during the Palmers' latest holiday, the stentorian of London's would-be intellectual life prevails. Adapted by Elizabeth Troop from her own novel.

9.30 **Science Through the Looking Glass**. David Jones as the Museum of Alexandria. 9.45 **Kaleidoscope**. Includes items on Anthony Burgess's novels, the best 90 novels in English since 1950, and the book 'The World's Worst' by Norman Redway and John Barne.

10.00 **News**. 10.15 **Travel: Down Your Way** visits Ashby-de-la-Zouch. 10.30 **News**. 10.45 **Travel: Down Your Way** visits Ashby-de-la-Zouch. 10.55 **Travel: Down Your Way** visits Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

11.00 **News**. 11.15 **Travel: Down Your Way** visits Ashby-de-la-Zouch. 11.30 **News**. 11.45 **Travel: Down Your Way** visits Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

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Radio 3

6.55 **Weather**. 7.00 **News**. 7.05 **Morning News**. 7.10 **Adam's Quail**. Act 2: Saint-Saens's Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso. Op. 29 (Perrin and Paris procast). Tchaikovsky's fantasy overture Romeo and Juliet (Bosson Ayrton). 8.00 **News**.

8.05 **Morning Concert**. Part two. Johann Strauss's Czech Polka; Schubert's Nocturne in E flat; D. 897 (Crayford/Van Kampen/Sensory). Beethoven's Adagio (Perrin-Sensory). Verdi's Mozart's Violin Concerto No. 5 in D, K. 217a (Sensory/New Philharmonia). 9.00 **News**.

9.05 **This Week's Composer**. Herbert Howells. The Piano Quartet in A minor. Op. 21; King David Luriam Baker and Martin Isop; and Fantasia (Bakke, cello, with BBC Scottish SO).

10.00 **Ion Brown plays a recital**. Beethoven's Bagatelle Op. 119 No. 1; Schubert's Fantasia in C, D. 760; and Beethoven's Bagatelle Op. 119 No. 2 and 3. 10.50 **News**.

11.35 **Songs for Tenor and Harp** recital by Martyn Hill and Sioned Williams. Britten's Sailor Boy; The Swan that grew so High; Michael Berkeley's Wessex; and Britten's Cello Suites. The Sully and the Sully.

12.10 **The Concerts of Sir Arthur Elms**. BBC Scottish SO, with Ralph Holman in the Concerto for Violin and Orchestra. 1.00 **News**.

1.05 **BBC Luncume Concert**. Recital by Emanuel Ax (piano). Haydn's Sonata in C major (No. 11). Schoenberg's Six Little Pieces, and Beethoven's Sonata in D major. Op. 28 (No. 1).

2.00 **Music Week**. Includes a conversation with Walter Klien; and Barbra Streisand on books about the world of music.

2.50 **New Records**. Bach's Concerto in D minor for two violins and string quartet. 11.55 Anna of the Poles. 12.00 **News**.

12.05 **Music for Organ**. John Bishop at the organ of Tewkesbury Abbey. Includes: 1.20 **World Today**. 1.30 **World Today**. 1.40 **World Today**. 1.50 **World Today**. 2.00 **World Today**. 2.10 **World Today**. 2.20 **World Today**. 2.30 **World Today**. 2.40 **World Today**. 2.50 **World Today**. 3.00 **World Today**. 3.10 **World Today**. 3.20 **World Today**. 3.30 **World Today**. 3.40 **World Today**. 3.50 **World Today**. 4.00 **World Today**. 4.10 **World Today**. 4.20 **World Today**. 4.30 **World Today**. 4.40 **World Today**. 4.50 **World Today**. 5.00 **World Today**. 5.10 **World Today**. 5.20 **World Today**. 5.30 **World Today**. 5.40 **World Today**. 5.50 **World Today**. 6.00 **World Today**. 6.10 **World Today**. 6.20 **World Today**. 6.30 **World Today**. 6.40 **World Today**. 6.50 **World Today**. 7.00 **World Today**. 7.10 **World Today**. 7.20 **World Today**. 7.30 **World Today**. 7.40 **World Today**. 7.50 **World Today**. 8.00 **World Today**. 8.10 **World Today**. 8.20 **World Today**. 8.30 **World Today**. 8.40 **World Today**. 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Air survey reveals unknown forts

Continued from page 1

on the left bank of the Allan Water close to Dunblane, and appears to be roughly contemporary with Inverquhar, according to Mr Maxwell.

It formed part of the chain of forts extending from the Tay to the Forth towards the end of the first century AD.

The forts' purpose seems to have been to prevent hostile Caledonian tribes penetrating the peninsula of Fife and then outflanking the Roman garrisons on the Forth-Clyde isthmus.

Mr Maxwell adds: "The third fort, perhaps the most remarkable of all, was detected at Doune, immediately to the north-west of the famous medieval castle.

"It lies on the left bank of the River Teith, guarding its most famous crossing point opposite the Forth of Frow - one of the few routes in ancient times which offered passage across the moorlands of the central valley from Southern Scotland into Caledonia."

The fort owes its origin to Julius Agricola and it possibly formed part of a chain of fortified posts which that general drew across the Forth-Clyde isthmus.

"Previously, it was thought probable that the southern margin of the isthmus, later occupied by the Antonine Wall, was the site of such a chain", Mr Maxwell says.

Transplant baby Ben tucks into his Sunday roast



Star patient: Ben Hardwick, aged two whose case was featured on BBC Television, enjoying a full meal nearly a month after his liver transplant operation at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Israeli planes pound Druze in Damour

Continued from page 1

About 100 Italian troops will remain - some to guard the Embassy, others to ensure military equipment is embarked at a later date - but the remaining 1,300 will leave the capital.

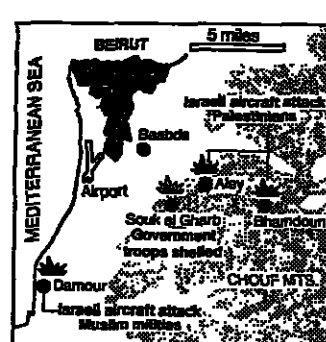
By a deft piece of commercial management, the Italian cargo ships, which docked in Beirut yesterday to collect equipment, brought dozens of American-made military vehicles, weapons and ammunition for the now mainly Christian government army.

The Cortina, registered at Naples, and two other vessels unloaded twenty-six armoured troop carriers, six 155-millimetre howitzers, jeeps, spare parts and thousands of rounds of ammunition for government troops waiting in the harbour.

The Lebanese Army has lost dozens of vehicles and thousands of weapons in the past two weeks, although Western sources insisted that yesterday's supply had been agreed several months ago and paid for in cash. Certainly, the Lebanese

Government did not object to yesterday's Israeli raids, especially when planes carried out a later attack on Palestinian and Druze positions in the mountains around Bhamdoun and Aley.

Israeli claims that 2,000 Palestinian guerrillas have entered west Beirut - the figure was mysteriously reduced yesterday to 1,400 - are nonsense. Neither diplomats nor the scores of foreign correspondents visiting every part of the front line have seen, or even heard of, Palestinians.



Map of yesterday's fighting

Shoppers fare badly according to Ronay

Shoppers fare badly in the restaurants and cafeterias of most London department stores, the latest Egon Ronay Guide says today.

More than 50 eating places in 18 leading stores were tested by Egon Ronay's inspectors. Half were classified as unsatisfactory, 13 indifferent, and only 13 as good. None was judged to be outstanding.

"The main problems are keeping prepared dishes, fresh, hot and appetising and ensuring

that cakes and salads do not dry out and wilt."

While generally the service was efficient, even luxury stores tended to treat their eating customers with disdain.

The guide says Harrods is the best store in which to eat, although its West Side Express cafe was unacceptable.

Letter from Moscow

Privacy that only death lays bare

Mr Konstantin Chernenko has a wife, according to those who claim to know about these things in the party. He also has a daughter (and a son-in-law). He probably has a son as well, although nobody can say what he does for a living.

The private lives of Soviet politicians are a closed book to all but a very few intimates, and Mr Chernenko is no exception. The Brezhnev family eventually came to the fore, partly because Brezhnev's son, Yuri, was (and indeed still is) a senior trade official, and partly because the extravagant ways of the President's daughter, Galina, became hard to keep secret.

Galina Brezhnev, according to normally reliable Moscow gossip, was involved with numerous figures from the Moscow underworld, the most colourful being a character called Boris the Gypsy, who allegedly hanged himself when the KGB closed in on his nefarious activities (smuggling and illegal financial dealings).

Some say the seamy side of Brezhnev family life (not a whisper of which touched the President himself) would not have become public knowledge if Yuri Andropov, first as KGB chief and then as a contender for the leadership, had not used his anti-corruption campaign in 1982 to undermine Brezhnev's relatives and associates. Galina Brezhnev was, after all, married to a deputy interior minister, Lieutenant-General Yuri Churbanov (subsequently exiled to Murnansk).

The scandals even extended (so they say) to General Semyon Tsvigun, Andropov's deputy in the KGB but also, by chance, Brezhnev's brother-in-law. General Tsvigun died early in 1982, apparently by his own hand.

So far, however, nothing has emerged about Mr Chernenko's relatives - certainly no whiff of scandal. Perhaps Andropov set the style as leader by ensuring that his own family stayed well in the background. Even his son, Igor, a prominent diplomat, said almost nothing about his

father at East-West gatherings in Madrid or Stockholm. Andropov's wife, Tatyana Filipovna, appeared for his funeral. Before then, highly placed sources had said either that she was dead or that the Andropovs were separated (her evident grief made this unlikely). It is thought that Tatyana Filipovna was the second Mrs Andropov.

It remains a curious fact of Soviet politics that the leader's life is laid bare only after his death. Pictures of Yuri Andropov as a student in the Volga region were released when he died, but not before. Even as he lay dying officials kept up a barrage of disinformation to show that he was merely indisposed with a cold and would return shortly. In the meantime, the Kremlin said, he was fully in charge of affairs of state.

The day after Andropov died Tass issued an astonishingly detailed medical bulletin, as it always does when a leader dies. It listed his ailments, *inter alia*, as "arteriosclerosis, nephrosclerosis, secondary hypertension and diabetes complicated by chronic kidney deficiency, not to mention 'cardiovascular' problems.

In other words the president was a diabetic with deteriorating heart and kidneys, which is precisely what western correspondents reported (from unofficial sources) from last autumn onwards. At the time, however, indeed right up to February 10, the day his death was announced - all inquiries were greeted not only with evasion but with resentment that the West should be in the least interested in the health of the leader of a superpower.

During Andropov's funeral, Dr David Owen, the Social Democrat's leader, identified one of Mr Chernenko's ailments as emphysema, which is not part of the 'Moscow lexicon'. It involves breathing difficulties and fibrosis of the lungs, and ultimately heart problems.

Richard Owen

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

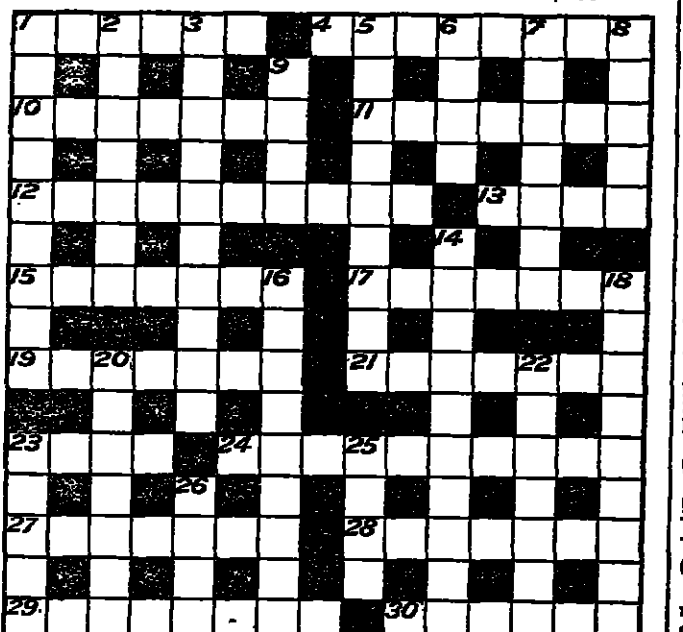
Today's events

Royal engagements
The Duke of Edinburgh, President attends the President's Dinner at the Naval and Military Club, W1, 7.40.
Princess Michael of Kent presents

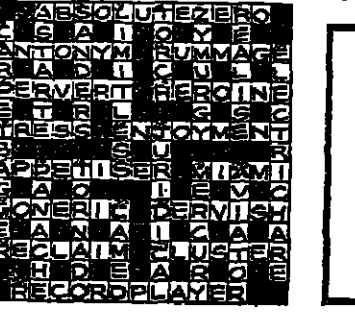
Communicator of the Year Award

at the Savoy Hotel, 12.30.
Talks, lectures
Gods and Heroes by J. Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,359



- ACROSS**
- Change round 'y' and 'k' in rank to play safe (6).
 - Vestment recognized in the Wildcanon (8).
 - Pretextual circular on love (7).
 - Animal driven to this place in the East End, we hear (3-4).
 - "You are a thought-executing firm" (*Levi*) (10).
 - Bit where it chafes may well do (4).
 - Circular band, may be fitted after puncture (3-4).
 - Refreshment not catered for at Twickenham? (7).
 - Trained to make part payment (5-2).
 - Balloon car can return the Frenchwoman (7).
 - Drink like a fish (4).
 - Device for reducing the number of our competitors (10).
 - Two animals seen or heard (7).
 - Sort of enclosure where three different sides assemble (7).
 - Longing to add point to the story-telling (8).
 - Some who play this may have the edge (6).
- DOWN**
- Mass-head for *The Observer*? (5-4).
 - Keep your car on the road with this... (7).
 - ... and your distance with this when talking to Nazi fanatic (4,6).
 - Heard uncle can be very difficult (9).
 - Crooked, and spotted when bald (4).
 - Live, beholding bits of... (7).
 - ... what is resorted to for concealment (3).
 - River border takes a nice-sounding line (4).
 - Change centre page contents to advantage (10).
 - Initially they were distinguished in the order (9).
 - Simple walkers get a lift at the docks (5-4).
 - Claim to row a sound vessel (7).
 - Such as the ancients drank to forget (7).
 - Obviously the owl for a Brownie (5).
 - New wine has to (4).
 - Grain threshed in the barn (4).



The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,358 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Exhibitions in progress

Engraved gems (Randolph Gallery); Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, Oxford; Tues to Sat (inc. bank holidays) 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 (closed Mon) (ends April 26).
The Nude, an exhibition of drawings by British artists over the past 140 years. Usher Gallery, Lindum Road, Lincoln; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends March 11).
Mapping the New World; ancient maps and portraits; Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, Dorset County Museum, Dorchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, (closed Sun) (ends March 2).
Room for Thought: eight works for contemplation; Oriel-Welsh Arts Council Gallery, 43 Charles St, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 9 to 5.30 (closed Sun) (ends March 17).
A retrospective exhibition by John Kimpton, *Teens To Twenties*, including Kelliegos, Ginnel Gallery, 105, House, 105, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30, Thurs 9 to 8, closed Sat & Sun (ends March 9).
An exhibition of acrylics and pastels by Wendy Williams, *Hereford City Museum*, Board Street, Hereford; Tues to Fri 10 to 6, Thur 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4, closed Sun and Mon (ends March 10).
Hockney's Photographs; National Museum of Photography Film and Television; Prince's View, Bradford; Tues to Sat 12 to 8, Sun 2.30 to 6pm (closed Mon) (ends March 25).
Gifts from Glasgow and Greenock: the best from the collections of the University of Strathclyde, and the McLean Museum and Art Gallery, Greenock; Collins Gallery, University of Strathclyde, Richmond Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4, closed Sun, (until Feb 29).
Turner watercolours and Constable drawings: The Whitworth Art Gallery, Whitworth Park, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9 (until March 3).

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes announced on Saturday, are £100,000, 101S 611377 (the winner comes from Manchester); £50,000, 18F 082104 (Nottingham); £25,000, 92K 686120 (Devon).

Anniversaries

Births: Béla Kun, founder of the Hungarian Communist Party, Szilagyecseh, Hungary, (Czech Silvanie, Romania), 1886; Georges Bernanos, novelist (*The Diary of a Country Priest*), 1888; Deaths: Joseph Hume, social reformer, Burnely Hall, Norfolk, 1855; Robert Peary, Arctic explorer - the first man to reach the North Pole (1909) - Washington, 1920.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on EEC budget for 1984.
Lords (2.30): Telecommunications Bill, committee, fourth day.

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The week's walks

Today
London's Ghosts, Alleys & Oddities, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30.
Tomorrow
Best of British Pubs Night, meet Bond Street Underground (ticket office), 7.30. Ghosts of the West End (finishing in a pub), meet Embankment Underground, 7.30. Legal London Tour including a visit to the Old Bailey, Royal Courts of Justice, Inns of Court and other sights, meet St Paul's Underground, 11.00. Cockney London - Lambeth, meet Westminster Underground, 11.00. Belgravia "Upstairs & Downstairs", meet Sloane Square Underground, 2.00. Mysterious Interiors of Hidden London, meet Holborn Underground (Kingway exit), 9.50 (also on Wed and Thurs).
Wednesday
Centuries of Curiosities, Haunts & Pubs, meet Chancery Lane Underground, 7.30. Shanties past and present, meet Money Market, Stock Exchange and Guildhall of London, meet Fenchurch Street Station (main line), 11.00. An evening in Royal and Historic London, meet St James Underground, 19.00. Legal and Illegal London - Inns of Court, meet Holborn Underground, 11.00.
Thursday
The Great Charles Dickens City Tour including pubstop, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30. Alleys & Courtyards of the City, meet Mansion House Underground, 11.00. Evil London - Crime thro' the Ages, meet St Paul's Underground, 2.00.
Friday
A London Village - Chelsea, meet Sloane Square Underground, 1.00. An Historic Pub Walk - Thameside, meet Blackfriars Underground, 7.30. 200 years of the famous square mile, meet St Paul's Underground, 2.30 (also Sunday).
Saturday
London's Ghosts, Alleys & Oddities, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30. A London Village - Hampstead, meet Hampstead Underground, 2.00. An Historic Pub Walk - Covent Garden, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30. Literary London - the London of poets and authors, meet St Paul's Underground, 2.30. Inns of Court - Lawyers' London, meet Blackfriars Underground, 2.00.

The papers

Like the skiers at Sarajevo, Soviet and American leaders are suddenly bathing their Olympic rivalry in a great show of camaraderie. The New York Times says: "Over the tier of Yuri Andropov they rediscovered a taste for better relations, with Mr Chernenko, according to an approving President Reagan, proposing talks to keep regional conflicts under 'control' and to prevent inadvertent use of nuclear weapons. . . Mr Reagan has a strong desire to overcome the American voter's car of anti-Soviet belligerence. The Politburo would welcome some international calm while it adjusts to a new regime that may itself be only transitional."

Roads

London and South-east: A41: Wellington Road, St John's Wood: Nearside lane of Northbound carriageway reduced between Wellington Place and Circus Road, A213: One-way traffic southbound in High Street, South Norwood, between South Norwood Hill and Oliver Grove; northbound traffic diverted: temporary lights, avoid. A5183: Stop-go boards in Holywell Hill, St Albans, junction with Orchard Drive, until 16.30 hrs: Avoid.
Midlands: A49: Single-lane traffic on Shrewsbury - Ludlow road at Marshbrook, temporary signals. A54: Roadworks south of Shipston-on-Stour at Tidmington, Warwickshire: delays. A34: Temporary traffic signals south of Newbold-on-Stour, Warwickshire.
Wales and West: M4: One-way traffic junction 22 (Chepstow) and 23 (Magor) roundabouts: Haymarket, restrictions northbound. Bristol Avon: one lane only. A353: Axminster to Seaton road closed at Abbey Bridge, Devon.
North of Trent, North Yorkshire: Diversion. A1: Contraflow on Gathersley to Scotch Corner road, North Yorkshire. A6: Single-lane traffic in Wellington Road South, Stockport: severe delays.
Scotland: A96: One-lane traffic in North Street, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, and in Mugdock Road, east of Pursley Bridge, Aberdeen. A96: Southbound, carriageway closed at junction 10 (Gartnavel) two-way traffic northbound for one mile. Information supplied by AA

The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	1.59	1.51
Belgium Fr	24.75	24.75
Canada \$	1.86	1.79
Denmark Kr	14.65	13.95
Finland Mkk	8.65	8.25
France Fr	12.25	11.75
Germany DM	4.00	3.82
Greece Dr	164.00	154.00
Hongkong \$	11.50	10.90
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.24
Italy Lira	2460.00	2360.00
Japan Yen	351.00	336.00
Netherlands Gld	4.54	4.32
Norway Kr	11.52	10.92
Portugal Esc	199.00	189.00
South Africa Rd	1.96	1.82
Spain Ptas	22.57	21.87
Sweden Kr	11.77	11.37
Switzerland Fr	3.30	3.13
USA \$	1.49	1.44
Yugoslavia Dnr	213.00	203.00

Retail Price Index: 342.6.
Londex: The 47 index closed down 1.7 on Friday at 816.2.
New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 6.07 on Friday at 1148.87.

Charity walkie

A sponsored dog walk in aid of the Hearing Dogs for the Deaf charity is to be held for the second year on Bank Holiday Monday, May 28, along a 2½-mile route in Hyde Park. Clean-up scoops will be provided. Details from PRO Dogs, Rocky Park, 4 New Road, Ditton, Maidstone, Kent ME20 7AD. Tel. 0622 77301 or 01-603 9698.

Weather

London, SE, E, England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Dry, sunny intervals after widespread frost, with mainly SE light or moderate; max temp 4C to 6C (39F to 43F).
Central S, NW, central N England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, Lake District: Mostly dry, rather cloudy, brighter at times; wind SE moderate becoming variable; max temp 6C or 7C (43F to 45F).
SW England, S, N Wales, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals after showers, more persistent rain later with sleet or snow on high ground; wind SW backing S, light increasing moderate or heavy; max temp 6C to 8C (43F to 46F).
Argyll, NW Scotland: Rather cloudy, becoming drier and brighter, wind S or SE strong decreasing fresh, max temp 6C or 7C (43F to 45F).
Orkney, Shetland: Mostly dry, rather cloudy, brighter at times, wind S or SE strong, locally gale force, max temp 4C (39F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Cold and rather cloudy with outbreaks of rain, sleet or snow.
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SE moderate or fresh; sea, moderate. English Channel (E): Wind SW moderate backing SE strong or gale; sea slight becoming very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SE moderate increasing strong or gale; sea slight becoming very rough.

Sun-rises: 7.06 am Sun sets: 5.23 pm
Moon rises: 8.58 am Moon sets: 10.18 pm
Last quarter February 23.

Lighting-up time

London 5.50 pm to 6.34 am
Birmingham 5.50 pm to 6.44 am
Edinburgh 5.50 pm to 6.56 am
Manchester 5.58 pm to 6.47 am
Penzance 6.18 pm to 6.53 am

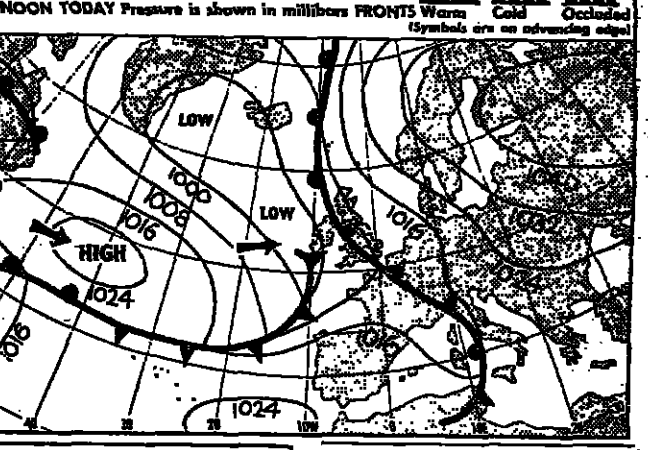
Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; m, mist; s, sun; an, shower; st, sleet.
Belfast a 3.27, Guernsey c 4.38, Inverness m 1.43, Jersey s 1.36, London s 1.37, Manchester s 1.34, Newcastle s 1.34, Oxford s 1.34, Plymouth s 1.34, Reading s 1.34, Southampton s 1.34, Swansea s 1.34, Telford s 1.34, Wrexham s 1.34.

Highest and lowest

Sunday: Highest day temp: Dabob 10C (50F); lowest day temp: Bournemouth 4C (39F); highest night temp: Bournemouth 0.8C (33F); lowest night temp: Bournemouth -1.0C (30F).
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Isles of Scilly 11C (52F); lowest day temp: Exeter 10C (50F); highest night temp: Exeter 0.4C (33F); lowest night temp: Exeter -1.0C (30F).

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars



High tides

Location	AM	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.08	4.24	4.8
Aberdeen	3.38	4.4	4.8
Aberystwyth	3.38	4.4	4.8
Belfast	1.07	3.17	3.8
Cardiff	1.07	3.17	3.8
Dover	2.28	3.3	3.5
Exeter	1.04	3.13	3.7
Falmouth	1.04	3.13	3.7
Glasgow	1.04	3.13	3.7
Harwich	1.04	3.13	3.7
Hull	1.04	3.13	3.7
Leamington	1.04	3.13	3.7
Lough	1.04	3.13	3.7
Lytham	1.04	3.13	3.7
Malpas	2.11	3.07	3.4
Marazion	1.04	3.13	3.7
Mersey	1.04	3.13	3.7
Newquay	1.04	3.13	3.7
Oban	1.04	3.13	3.7
Penzance	1.04	3.13	3.7
Portsmouth	1.04	3.13	3.7
Scarborough	1.04	3.13	3.7
Sharncliffe	1.04	3.13	3.7
Southampton	1.04	3.13	3.7
Swansea	1.04	3.13	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

Location	Sun	Rain	Max	Min
Scarborough	1	0	36	24
London	1	0	37	25
Cardiff	1	0	37	25
Birmingham	1	0	37	25
Manchester	1	0	37	25
Edinburgh	1	0	37	25
Glasgow	1	0	37	25
Exeter	1	0	37	25
Falmouth	1	0	37	25
Harwich	1	0	37	25
Hull	1	0	37	25
Leamington	1	0	37	25
Lough	1	0	37	25
Lytham	1	0	37	25
Malpas	1	0	37	25
Marazion	1	0	37	25
Mersey	1	0	37	25
Newquay	1	0	37	25
Oban	1	0	37	25
Penzance	1	0	37	25
Portsmouth	1	0	37	25
Scarborough	1	0	37	25
Sharncliffe	1	0	37	25
Southampton	1	0	37	25
Swansea	1	0	37	25

Abroad

Location	Sun	Rain	Max	Min
Algeria	1	0	36	24
Alexandria	1	0	36	24
Bombay	1	0	36	24
Cairo	1	0	36	24
Dublin	1	0	36	24
Hong Kong	1	0	36	24
London	1	0	36	24
Lytham	1	0	36	24
Malpas	1	0	36	24
Marazion	1	0	36	24
Mersey	1	0	36	24
Newquay	1	0	36	24
Oban	1	0	36	24
Penzance	1	0	36	24